

THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 63, Vol. III.

Saturday, March 12, 1864.

Price Fourpence;
Stamped, Fivepence.

PARIS.—AGENT FOR THE READER,
MR. J. ROTHSCHILD, Rue de Buci, 14, who will receive Subscriptions and forward Books intended for Review.

GERMANY.—Mr. F. A. BROCKHAUS, Leipzig, having been appointed Agent for Leipzig and Northern Germany, it is requested that intending Subscribers will send their names to him. Books for Review may also be forwarded to him for enclosure in his Weekly Parcel.

NORTH OF EUROPE.—Messrs. ONCKEN, 10, grosser Barstrasse, Hamburg, will supply THE READER, receive Books intended for Review, and forward Communications for the Editor.

INDIA: MADRAS.—Messrs. GANTZ Brothers, 175, Mount Road, Madras, will register names of Subscribers on account of THE READER. Annual Subscription, including postage, 13 rupees.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—All Works of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, or Engraving, intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on Monday, the 4th, or Tuesday, the 5th, of April next, after which time no Work can possibly be received, nor can any Works be received which have already been publicly exhibited.

FRAMES.—All Pictures and Drawings must be in gilt frames. Oil Paintings under glass and Drawings with wide margins are inadmissible. Excessive breadth in frames, as well as projecting mouldings, may prevent Pictures obtaining the situation they otherwise merit. The other Regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for exhibition, but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package.

The prices of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—

MULREADY EXHIBITION.—An Exhibition of the Works of the late WILLIAM MULREADY, Esq., R.A., is NOW OPEN at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM. Admission on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m., free; on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays (Students' days), from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. Sixpence.

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THE FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART.—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES, have been pleased to grant their especial Patronage to a BAZAAR to be held in June next, in aid of the Building Fund of the above Institution.

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24, Old Bond Street, London.

DRAWINGS FROM ANCIENT ITALIAN FRESCOES.—Water-colour copies of six grand subjects from the Life of S. Augustin, by BENOZZO GOZZOLI, and of two masterpieces of RAFFAELLE in the Stanze del Vaticano, have lately been added to the Collection of the ARUNDEL SOCIETY. The Exhibition is open to the Public gratuitously from 10 till 5.

Lists of Publications on Sale, Copies of the Rules, and any needful information, may be obtained from the Assistant-Secretary.

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Under the Patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN and his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES.

The Council of the Royal Dramatic College, considering that the present is a favourable opportunity for promoting one of the main purposes of the Institution they have founded, beg to INVITE PUBLIC SUPPORT in AID of the ERECTION and ENDOWMENT of a SHAKESPEARE SCHOOL, for the Classical and General Education of the Children of Actors or Actresses and Dramatic Authors—the noblest and most fitting monument to the memory of the Player and Poet.

The Council of the Royal Dramatic College beg to apprise the public that all subscriptions intended for the endowment of the Shakespeare School should be paid only to the Master, New Theatre Royal, Adelphi, or to Messrs. Coutts, bankers, Strand, London.

A Public Meeting will shortly be held in the Royal Adelphi Theatre to advance this object, of which due notice will be given. Noblemen, gentlemen, and others, interested in carrying out this design, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

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The object of THE READER is to supply the long-felt want of a First-class Literary Newspaper, equal in literary merit and general ability to the political press of London.

Without any wish to depreciate the merits of other journals which have attempted a somewhat similar object, the Proprietors of THE READER considered that this object had not yet been attained; and the success of THE READER proves that in this opinion they were not singular. THE READER commands the services of distinguished writers in every branch of Literature and Science, so that each subject is, as far as possible, treated by critics whose names cannot fail to carry weight on the special topic of which they write. The desire of the Proprietors is to have every work of note reviewed simply and solely on its own merits. Totally unconnected with any publishing firm, THE READER will show equal favour to all works of sterling worth, without caring through what channel they come before the public, and thus be a trustworthy guide for the book-seeking public.

In the arrangements of THE READER, the following system has been adopted. Each number contains a FULL AND DETAILED LIST OF ALL BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS published during the week, specifying their prices, size, number of pages, maps, &c. ALL WORKS ARE REVIEWED within a week or two of publication, either at length, or in a short notice. The especial attention devoted by THE READER to Foreign Literature, enables its readers to keep themselves acquainted with every work of interest published on the Continent or in America.

The very inadequate manner in which THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE, and THE LABOURS AND OPINIONS OF OUR SCIENTIFIC MEN, are recorded in the weekly press, and the want of a weekly organ which would afford scientific men a means of communication between themselves and with the public, have long been felt. They have been the subject of special consideration lately, by some of the leaders of Science in London.

The Proprietors of THE READER, therefore, with a view to supply the deficiency, have extended the space they have hitherto devoted to Science to eight pages weekly, and most of our chief scientific men—especially the office-bearers of the different Societies—approving the plan, have expressed their willingness to avail themselves of the space thus placed at their disposal. Thus it is that, by the kind co-operation of the Secretaries, an OFFICIAL WEEKLY RECORD of the work done in the various Learned Societies is now presented to the public.

In addition to this, the Transactions of the various Continental and American Academies are copiously noticed; and a full WEEKLY SUMMARY OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS, in which the workers themselves kindly render their valuable assistance, is given.

Topics of MUSICAL, ARTISTIC, or DRAMATIC interest, are discussed in THE READER in separate and original articles, which, it is hoped, are found to be not only valuable, but interesting, as pieces of criticism, even by those persons unacquainted with the special subject.

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SOCIETY OF ARTS.—CANTOR LEC-

TURES.—Mr. Burges's Course on "Fine Art applied to Industry" consists of Seven Lectures, the Sixth of which, "On Furniture," will be delivered on Monday Evening next, the 14th instant, at Eight o'clock.

These Lectures are free to Members of the Society of Arts, each of whom has also the privilege of admitting two friends to each Lecture. The Wednesday Evening Meetings will be held as usual.

By order of the Council,
P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary.

March 9th, 1864.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the Proprietors in this Company, held on Thursday, 23rd of February, 1863,

JAMES ASPINALL TOBIN, Esq., in the Chair.
The Report of the Directors for the Year 1862 was read; it showed:

That the Fire Premiums of the Year were £456,065 0 0
Against those in 1861, which were 360,131 0 0

Giving an increase in 1862 of £75,934 0 0

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That there was added to the Life Reserve 79,277 11 4

That the balance of undivided Profit was increased 25,725 0 7

That the Invested Funds of the Company 1,417,806 8 4
Amounted to

In reference to the very large increase of £76,000 in the Fire Premiums of the year, it was remarked in the Report, "The Premiums paid to a company are the measure of that company's business of all kinds: the Directors therefore prefer that test of progress to any the duty collected may afford, as that applies to only a part of a company's business, and a large share of that part may be, and often is, re-insured with other offices. In this view, the yearly addition to the Fire Premiums of the Liverpool and London Company must be very gratifying to the proprietors."

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.

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THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

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THE READER.

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THE READER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864.

CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLE:-	
THE OXFORD VOTE	319
REVIEWS:-	CURRENT LITERATURE.
Mr. Carlyle's History of Frederick: Vol. IV, (Second Notice)	320
Words and Places	322
Lewes' Life of Goethe	323
Dinners and Dining	323
Nature's Secrets; or, Psychometric Researches	325
English Dictionaries	325
NOTICES:-	The Gentle Life: Essays in Aid of the Formation of Character.—The Mother of the Wesleys.—Mr. Row on Inspiration.—The King's Bell.—The Battle of the Standards.—Historical Odes and other Poems.—The Late Prof. Powell and Bishop Thirlwall on the Supernatural, &c.—Periodicals and Serials
PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK	326
MISCELLANEA.—Mr. Leonard Horner	329
CORRESPONDENCE:-	Dr. Latham's New "Johnson"
SCIENCE.	
PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON THE STRUCTURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MAMMALIA	330
SCIENTIFIC NOTES	331
ENTITLED CORRESPONDENCE:-	Formation of Lakes—Glacier-Erosion Hypothesis: Prof. Beete Jukes.—The Negro's Place in Nature: Professor Huxley.—The Comet: Messrs. Silliman and Dana
PROCEEDINGS OF FOREIGN ACADEMIES	335
REPORTS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES	335
MEETINGS OF NEXT WEEK	338
ART.	
CURRENT ART CONVERSATION	338
ART NOTES	339
MUSIC.	
CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS	339
MUSICAL NOTES	339
THE DRAMA.	
"THE AREA BELLE" AND "THE ALABAMA," &c.	340

THE OXFORD VOTE.

INFURIATED bigotry has taken its revenge. By the late decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, clergymen holding those opinions of the Essayists and Reviewers respecting which there was the loudest question have the same legal right to their places and emoluments in the Church of England as their opponents. They may be the minority, and their opponents may be the majority; but, in the eye of the Law, both minority and majority belong to the Church, and may remain in it with equal propriety. This decision, it seems, has given enormous offence to those who expected to be recognised as the only legal tenants of the Church, and to see the most pronounced members of the new party cast out as heretics. True, the body so offended is itself a very composite one. It consists of High-Churchmen and Low-Churchmen, of men who but recently were at daggers-drawn among themselves, and who still differ widely in their theological views. But, in their common hostility to a new party in the Church, they have sunk their differences. "That we, High-Churchmen and Low-Churchmen, should remain together in the Church," they have said to each other, "is a fair arrangement, and according to tradition; but this theology of the new school is equally odious to both sets of us; let us, therefore, make common cause against it, and resume our mutual contest only when these interlopers have been vanquished by our joint efforts." To the mass of the clergy, thus refusing to consider it possible that the Church can be a case of the problem of three bodies, the decision of the law declaring that the Church is precisely such a problem of three bodies, and must make the best of its complex conditions, has come like a thunder-clap. They have been, for the last week or two, in that state of fury in which men will do anything, however inconsiderate, to show their wrath. And they have found their opportunity. That such a man as Professor Jowett should have been performing the duties of the Greek Professorship at Oxford in a manner to have reflected

new credit on the University, and to have won the hearts of its youth, and that, because of his theological opinions, the University had left him without even that nominal payment for his splendid services which it would otherwise have been a mere matter of course to assign to him—this had come to be felt as a national scandal. The men of highest taste among Mr. Jowett's theological opponents had come to be ashamed of it, and a compromise had at last been agreed to between them and Mr. Jowett's friends, to the effect that a statute should be proposed in the University for the endowment of his chair, but so worded as to imply that the endowment involved no assent to his theological opinions. But for the recent decision of the Privy Council, it is probable that this statute would have been passed. But, resentment of this decision having spread among the country clergy a vehement desire to take the first opportunity of a collective protest, it so happened that, on Tuesday last, when the proposed statute was brought forward at Oxford, the town was full of determined men, mostly in clerical garb, who had come from all distances to vote against it; and, when the votes were taken in convocation, there were 467 *Non-placets* against 395 *Placets*. In other words, in an assembly of 862 Oxford-men entitled to vote on such an occasion it was carried by a majority of 72 that it did not please the University that a man holding Professor Jowett's theological opinions should be paid out of the University funds for his services in the Greek Professorship, however splendid they might be, and with whatever guarantee that the payment involved no decision as to the opinions in question. The decision was received by the Undergraduates present with hisses of execration; but, for the present, Professor Jowett remains unendowed, and bigotry has its ungraceful revenge.

In this incident we see, in the first place, a new manifestation of the infatuated disposition of a large number of the clergy to break off entirely from the sympathies of their fellow-countrymen, and to huddle themselves together in a corner as a body of Brahmins, retaining a form of orthodoxy in which, among the vast mass of the educated laity, they have literally no abettors. In effect, it is as if they had retired to the Shetlands. That proportion and that position which the Shetlands bear relatively to the total area of Great Britain, the same proportion and the same position those of the clergy who approve of the non-endowment of Professor Jowett, as a stroke of ecclesiastical policy, bear to the aggregate of their fellow-countrymen. The Shetlands can never conquer the mainland, and it is only because of the kindliness of the mainland, and its disinclination to extreme measures against honest but misguided men, that it does not do what it might do, and reduce the Shetlanders to reason within a week. The bigots among the clergy do not know this. They are mixed with their fellow-countrymen; they move in the garb of authority in their parishes; they fancy, as the hats of rustics are touched to them, that the great heart of England is still in accord with them, and beats to the pulse of their notions. But it is not so. Our metaphor is exact. Intellectually, if not corporeally, they are in the Shetlands. They have insulated themselves, they are insulating themselves more and more, from the efficient mind and soul of the nation. There are a hundred evidences of this; but take only the last. Those shouts and hisses of execration of the undergraduates when the decision was announced in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford, did they mean nothing? Undergraduation, it is true, may be, in the eyes of senior Dons, a powerless element of mere noisy enthusiasm; but, to other eyes, it is more significant—it is the interpreter of much that is most vital in the present mind of England, and the promise of the active England of the future. Whatever the Undergraduation of our Universities really execrates is a doomed thing in the days that are coming. The hisses of the undergraduates

at Oxford on Tuesday last were a just expression of the feeling of all educated England as to the vote then passed. The clerical majority who carried that vote ought to have their attention roused to this fact. It is true that men must abide by their convictions whatever their fellow-countrymen may think, and into whatever position of isolation their conscientiousness may lead them. The Shetlands are out-of-the-way islands, but it may happen that Truth, exiled from the mainland, shall have occasion to take refuge in them. Still, it is well that people should know their position, and it is all but certain that the persecuting clergy are quite in the dark as to the pitiful sort of relation to the cultivated intelligence of the country in which they are seen to be placing themselves.

The vote of Tuesday is an attempt to make the Universities the strongholds of a narrower orthodoxy than that which the law of the land requires or expects in the Church. Forms of sentiment and opinion which the Law has just declared to be perfectly allowable in clergymen of the Church of England have been voted so intolerable in the University of Oxford that, if any one holding them teaches even Greek, he ought not to be paid for doing so. This is surely reversing the natural order of things. If there are to be two standards of orthodoxy, one might expect that the freer standard should be for the Universities, which are places of speculative inquiry, and the stricter standard for the working clergy over the country. But, the Law having repudiated for the Church at large that peculiar standard of orthodoxy which many of the clergy would impose upon it, these clergymen rushed with the rejected standard into one of the Universities, and have there set it up, as in a sanctuary or capitol, where it may be defended to the last. Seeing that they have the power, by the constitution of the University, to do what they have done, their having done it is not to be complained of on the score of legality. When people think a thing intolerable they will take all ways in their power of showing that they think so, and, though the Law has declared the perfect right of the new theology to be within the Church, there remain for its opponents many ways in which, by the mere exercise of their power as a majority, they may exhibit their resentment of the decision. But whether they *should* so exercise their power might be made matter of argument even with themselves. There is something practically illogical in it. What is the definition to be given of that which is "intolerable"? When a thing is said to be intolerable, is it not meant that it is something in the society of which people cannot and ought not to find themselves? Well, but there are two ways in which people may dissociate themselves from a thing, and so demonstrate the reality of their belief that it is intolerable. They may have the thing cast out from their society, or they may leave the society of the thing. A large portion of the clergy have tried the first method of giving effect to their assertion that the new theology is intolerable. They have sought to have it cast out from the Church. But, the Law having declared that this cannot be, they ought, in consistency, either to resort to the second method of proving the reality of their conviction that the new theology is intolerable, or to reconsider the question whether it is intolerable after all. As there is no appearance of any alacrity towards leaving the Church in which, as has just been declared, Professor Jowett's opinions may with perfect legality be taught, one is entitled to suppose that the notion of the "intolerability" of these opinions has been considerably weakened since the issue of the late trial. But, if the opponents of the new theology remain within the Church after the new theology has been declared to be legitimate in it, are they not bound to treat the adherents of that theology on equitable terms, according to them all the rights of membership, and contending with their errors only with intellectual weapons? In addition to which argument may there not be an argument from policy and expediency?

THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

If it is seen that, in a matter of importance to Oxford, an intention of the resident and liberal University men may be utterly swamped at any time by a sudden "whip-in" of the country clergy, is it likely that the Crown or the nation will long suffer the constitution of the University to remain as it is?

We see it stated that Sir Stafford Northcote was one of the majority by whom the statute for the endowment of Professor Jowett was rejected. Is there any significance in this? Is the great English Conservative party so at its wit's end for items for a policy as to make one of them the support of every measure of that narrow ecclesiastical orthodoxy which the Law has recently deprived of any title to be called English or national? Remembering that Lord Stanley is one of the leaders of the Conservative party, we should hardly think so. And yet we observe in some of the Conservative organs a rather singular unanimity of approval of all that is done by Low Church and High Church bigotry united against the Jowetts and other new leaders of the Church. Can it be that the Conservatives are so far infatuated as to be taking up an intellectual position which may be described as being, with reference to the mass of educated British opinion, a position in the Shetlands?

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MR. CARLYLE'S HISTORY OF FREDERICK.—VOL. IV.

History of Friedrich II. of Prussia, called Frederick the Great. By Thomas Carlyle. Volume IV. (Chapman and Hall).

[SECOND NOTICE.]

POPULARLY the richest portion of Mr. Carlyle's Fourth Volume, as we have said—that portion in which many readers whom the remaining portions may interest but moderately will find unusual abundance of delightful and exciting matter—is the middle portion, devoted to an account of Frederick and the element in which he lived during "The Ten Years of Peace" from 1746 to 1756. Here it is that, in addition to succinct accounts of Frederick's efforts at Prussian Law-Reform, and of his various efforts for the industrial and commercial elevation of the part of Europe he was now able to call his own, there is a highly-wrought narrative, flashing with picturesque and brilliant effects from first to last, of Voltaire's fifth and last visit to Frederick, and of those extraordinary freaks and escapades of the great Frenchman which at last alienated Frederick from him, and caused one of the most celebrated ruptures of friendship heard of in history.

The following passage gives Mr. Carlyle's reflective summing-up of what he finds most important in Frederick's multifarious efforts, legislative and administrative, for the good order and the industrial progress of his dominions, during the ten years when war was out of his thoughts. It is a passage highly characteristic of Mr. Carlyle—a reassertion, in a new place, of what all know to be one of the cardinal tenets of his philosophy.

To prevent disappointment, I ought to add that Friedrich is the reverse of orthodox in "Political Economy;" that he had not faith in Free-Trade, but the reverse;—nor had ever heard of those Ultimate Evangelists, unlimited Competition, fair Start, and perfervid Race by all the world (towards "Cheap-and-Nasty," as the likeliest winning-post for all the world), which have since been vouchsafed us. Probably in the world there was never less of a Free-Trader! Constraint, regulation, encouragement, discouragement, reward, punishment; these he never doubted were the method, and that government was good everywhere if wise, bad only if not wise. And sure enough these methods, where human justice and the earnest sense and insight of a Friedrich preside over them, have results which differ notably from opposite cases that can be imagined! The desperate notion of giving up government altogether, as a relief from human blockheadism in your governors, and their want even of a wish to be just or wise, had not entered into the thoughts

of Friedrich; nor driven him upon trying to believe that such, in regard to any Human Interest whatever, was, or could be, except for a little while in extremely developed cases, the true way of managing it. How disgusting, accordingly, is the Prussia of Friedrich to a Hanbury Williams; who has bad eyes and dirty spectacles, and hates Friedrich: how singular and lamentable to a Mirabeau Junior, who has good eyes, and loves him! No knave, no impudent blockhead even, can follow his own beautiful devices here; but is instantly had up, or comes upon a turnpike strictly shut for him. "Was the like ever heard of?" snarls Hanbury furiously (as an angry dog might, in a labyrinth it sees not the least use for). "What unspeakable want of liberty!"—and reads to you as if he were lying outright; but generally is not, only exaggerating, tumbling upside down, to a furious degree; knocking against the labyrinth he sees not the least use for. Mirabeau's Gospel of Free-Trade, preached in 1788,—a comparatively recent Performance, though now some seventy or eighty years the senior of an English (unconscious) Facsimile, which we have all had the pleasure of knowing,—will fall to be noticed afterwards (not by this Editor, we hope!). Many of Friedrich's restrictive notions,—as that of watching with such anxiety that "money" (gold or silver coin) be not carried out of the Country,—will be found mistakes, not in orthodox Dismal Science as now taught, but in the nature of things; and indeed the Dismal Science will generally excommunicate them in the lump,—too heedless that Fact has conspicuously vindicated the general sum-total of them, and declared it to be much truer than it seems to the Dismal Science. Dismal Science (if that were important to me) takes insufficient heed, and does not discriminate between times past and times present, times here and times there.

It is needless to say that it would be on this passage in Mr. Carlyle's work, as a formal reassertion in small compass of a mode of thinking the ramifications of which are to be found throughout the whole work, as well as through most of his previous writings, that those critics who feel themselves generally at war with him would be disposed most strenuously to give him battle. The *Saturday Review*, a little while ago, had an article objecting to such abstract phrases now in popular use as "The Principle of Liberty" and "The Principle of Authority," and maintaining that such phrases were metaphysically hazy, and that, if one tried to translate them into the facts with which they are supposed to correspond, it would be found that they had no definite meaning. It seems to us that, as phrases go, they are good phrases enough—that there is no difficulty whatever in getting a good sound notion of what is meant when it is asserted that thinkers may be divided into the partisans of the Principle of Liberty and the partisans of the Principle of Authority, and that in the state of our political philosophy in the present age we may see a new form of the conflict between these two principles. Mr. Carlyle has been long known as a champion of the Principle of Authority—as one maintaining, in the teeth of many of his eminent contemporaries, and against the prevailing current of sentiment in his generation, the ancient faith that it is not by leaving people to themselves, but by regulating and governing them, that the best results are to be attained. Such abstract phrases as "The Principle of Authority," however, are not to his taste, and he contrives to say the thing otherwise in a thousand strong fashions of his own. In the foregoing passage, if we connect two of the clauses together, we have an expression of his constant principle which may be accepted as an unusually fresh and distinct rendering of it. "Constraint, regulation, encouragement, discouragement, reward, punishment," these, he avows, are, in this age no less than in former ages, the methods by which men must still be managed, if they are to be managed well—"except," he adds, "for a little while in extremely developed cases." There is a curious resemblance of Mr. Carlyle's language here to that which Strafford was in the habit of using. *Praemium and Pena*, Reward and Punishment, these were the agencies by which, Strafford was never tired of asserting, men always had been, and

always were to be, managed. "I know no other rule to govern by," he wrote, "but by Rewards and Punishments;" and, again—"The lady Astræa, the poet tells us, is long since gone to heaven, but, under favour, I can yet find Reward and Punishment on earth." Now, as it is known that Mr. Carlyle's historical sympathies do not go with Strafford in the great English struggle in which he was engaged, but that he thinks Strafford, great as were his abilities, was on the wrong or Satanic side in that struggle, it is clear that his difference from Strafford must consist in a belief that, though Strafford had got hold of a right principle, he was a bad exponent of it. Whether something of the difference may not be involved in that significant exception which Mr. Carlyle attaches to his principle, but which he has merely put on record, as it were, and has not explained or expanded—"except for a little while in extremely developed cases"—might be worth inquiry. It would certainly be interesting to know in what cases, and at what moments, there should be a removal of the agency of government from among men, and how much, therefore, of Mr. Carlyle's feeling of dissociation from Strafford may depend on his perception of the absence from Strafford's policy of any such recognition of a time and a place for absolute liberty. In the main, however, it is in the all-important qualification attached by Mr. Carlyle to the government that he will call good—the qualification that it shall be "wise"—that the possibility of a separation lies. "Constraint, regulation, encouragement, discouragement, reward, punishment," these are still the methods for the good management of the world; but it behoves that they be administered wisely and by wise men—i.e., that those who wield the restrictive and stimulative agencies in any nation be men of such high aims and such sound conclusions that they shall restrict and stimulate rightly and not wrongly. In the main, we are left to gather, Mr. Carlyle's opinion is that Frederick for Prussia possessed this essential qualification in a high degree, and that it is on this ground that the historical verdict upon him must be so different from that which is justly pronounced over the headless trunk of Strafford. Still, however, issue will be joined with Mr. Carlyle by many of his critics. They will not perhaps deny—at least some of them will not deny—that the condition of Prussia in the eighteenth century may have been such that it may have been necessary, there and then, for Government to exercise functions of restriction and of initiation of social schemes which now-a-days ought not to be allowed to Government. They may think that Frederick, on the whole, acted well in the position in which he found himself. What they will object to is the general affirmation, which Mr. Carlyle here takes the opportunity to repeat, that Government, in the sense of "constraint, regulation, encouragement, discouragement, reward and punishment" by a central authority, is a perennial necessity among men, and the mere appending of a rider to this proposition to the effect that such Government must be in *wise* hands, to the contempt of all that reasoning, so rife of late, which maintains that much of the truest wisdom now in the world consists precisely in a conviction, slowly arrived at, that Government is a vanishing element in human affairs, and that things are already best where it has reached its minimum, and people are most left to themselves. That Mr. Carlyle perfectly well knows that such a speculation has long been current is sufficiently evident, and it is no less evident that his feeling towards the speculation is one of unmitigated contempt. Here, accordingly, the old battle with him may be continued, à propos of his theory of Frederick. It is too vast a subject for discussion here. It may be noted, however, as a curious fact that the last swing of the pendulum of public opinion in this country has decidedly been towards Mr. Carlyle's side of the question. The principle of Liberty, in some of the forms in which it has been recently expounded, has

THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

been somewhat at a discount, and there has been a reaction towards that Principle of Authority the whereabouts of which is so hazy to the *Saturday Review*. There is evidence of this on all hands. What is Imperial France at the present moment but a re-exhibition of a great nation in that condition in which the central Government is one avowedly of positive intentions and functions—not merely a police or judicial machinery for preventing mutual injustice, but a Will initiating schemes of its own everywhere, planting ideas, founding institutions, coming down with a rap of repression here, bestowing pension and honour there; nay, gazing over the whole of France, and, wherever it sees what it thinks an unfertile spot, sending to that spot a jet of public money and of stimulative supervision, just as a scientific farmer plays upon his fields, through a hose, the fertilizing fluid accumulated in his tank? And what is the rather considerable admiration of the Napoleonic Government to be found among ourselves but a half-expressed affection for the positive theory of Government generally? Moreover, we see among ourselves, independently of this infection from France, a growing opinion that, in education and in many other matters, the let-alone principle cannot be depended on, and Government, even as it is, may act in some sort as a power of collective wisdom. The discrimination between the functions that Government ought to assume, and the functions that it ought not to assume, is one of the most important problems of our time, and the recent turn of opinion seems to be in favour rather of more of Government-action than of less, even in our free Great Britain.

So intricate and closely-knit is Mr. Carlyle's narrative of the Voltaire visit, and of its connexions with Frederick's personal and domestic life, that we shall do our duty best by not attempting to recapitulate the story, but merely culling at random a few specimen-extracts from the dense portion of the volume where the narrative is given, by instalments, with interrupting digressions and episodes.

Voltaire's Historical Importance now.—Ten years of a great king's life, ten busy years too; and nothing visible in them, of main significance, but a crash of Authors' Quarrels, and the Crown-ing Visit of Voltaire? Truly yes, reader; so it has been ordered. Innumerable high-dressed gentlemen, gods of this lower world, are gone all to inorganic powder, no comfortable or profitable memory to be held of them more; and this poor Voltaire, without implement except the tongue and brain of him,—he is still a shining object to all the populations; and they say and symbol to me, "Tell us of him! He is the man!" Very strange indeed. Changed times since, for dogs barking at the heels of him, and lions roaring ahead,—for Asses of Mirepoix, for foul creatures in high dizenment, and foul creatures who were hungry valets of the same,—this man could hardly get the highways walked! And indeed had to keep his eyes well open, and always have covert within reach,—under pain of being torn to pieces, while he went about in the flesh, or rather in the bones, poor lean being. Changed times; within the Century last past! For indeed there was in that man what far transcends all dizenment, and temporary potency over valets, over legions, treasure-vaults, and dim millions mostly blockhead: a spark of Heaven's own lucency, a gleam from the Eternities (in small measure);—which becomes extremely noticeable when the Dance is over, when your tallow-dips and wax-lights are burnt out, and the brawl of the night is gone to bed.

French Valour.—“Did men ever fight as we Frenchmen; combining it with theatrical entertainments, too! Sublime France, First Nation of the Universe, will try another flight (*essor*), were she breathed a little.” Yes, a new *essor* ere long, and perhaps surprise herself and mankind! The losses of men, money, and resource under this mad empty Enterprise of Belleisle's were enormous, palpable to France and all mortals: but perhaps these were trifling to the replacement of them by such *gloire* as there had been. A *gloire* of plunging into War on no cause at all; and with an issue consisting only of foul gases of extreme levity. Messieurs are of confessed promptitude to fight; and their talent for it, in some kinds, is very great indeed. But this treating of battle and slaughter, of death, judgment and eternity, as light play-

house matters; this of rising into such transcendency of valour, as to snap your fingers in the face of the Almighty Maker; this, Messieurs, give me leave to say so, is a thing that will conduct you and your *Première Nation* to the Devil, if you do not alter it. Inevitable, I tell you! Your road lies that way, then? Good morning, Messieurs; let me still hope, Not!

Frederick and Voltaire.—Friedrich, with the knowledge he already had of his yokemate,—one of the most skittish, explosive, unruly creatures in harness, cannot be counted wise to have plunged so heartily into such an adventure with him. “An undoubted Courser of the Sun!” thought Friedrich;—and forgot too much the signs of bad going he had sometimes noticed in him, on the common highways. There is no doubt he was perfectly sincere and simple in all this high treatment of Voltaire. “The foremost literary spirit of the world, a man to be honoured by me, and by all men; the Trismegistus of Human Intellects, what a conquest to have made; how cheap is a little money, a little patience and guidance, for such solacement and ornament to one's barren Life!” He had rashly hoped that the dreams of his youth could hereby still be a little realised; and something of the old Reinsberg Program become a fruitful and blessed fact. Friedrich is loyally glad over his Voltaire; eager in all ways to content him, make him happy; and keep him here, as the Talking Bird, the Singing Tree, and the Golden Water, of intelligent mankind; the glory of one's own Court, and the envy of the world. “Will teach us the secret of the Muses, too; French Muses, and help us in our bits of Literature!” This latter, too, is a consideration with Friedrich, as why should it not,—though by no means the sole or chief one, as the French give it out to be. On his side, Voltaire is not disloyal either; but is nothing like so completely loyal. He has, and continued always to have, not unmixed with fear, a real admiration for Friedrich, that terrible practical Doer, with the cutting brilliancies of mind and character, and the irrefragable common sense; nay he has even a kind of love to him, or something like it,—love made up of gratitude for past favours, and lively anticipation of future. Voltaire is, by nature, an attached or attachable creature; flinging out fond bougs of every kind of excellence, and especially holding firm by old ties he had made. One fancies in him a mixed set of emotions, direct and reflex,—the consciousness of safe shelter, were there nothing more; of glory to oneself, derived and still derivable from this high man:—in fine, a sum-total of actual desire to live with King Friedrich, which might, surely, have almost sufficed even for Voltaire, in a quieter element. But the element was not quiet,—far from it; nor was Voltaire easily suficeable!

The Austrian Diplomatist Kaunitz.—The glory of Count, ultimately Prince, von Kaunitz-Rietberg is great in Diplomatic Circles of the past Century. “The greatest of Diplomatists,” they all say;—and surely it is reckoned something to become the greatest in your line. Farther than this, to the readers of these times, Kaunitz-Rietberg's glory does not go. A great character, great wisdom, lasting great results to his Country, readers do not trace in Kaunitz's diplomacies,—only temporary great results, or what he and the bystanders thought such, to Kaunitz himself. He was the Supreme Jove, we perceive, in that extinct Olympus; and regards with sublime pity, not unallied to contempt, all other diplomatic beings. A man sparing of words, sparing even of looks! will hardly lift his eyelids for your sake,—will lift perhaps his chin, in slight monosyllabic fashion, and stalk superlatively through the other door. King of the vanished Shadows. A determined hater of Fresh Air; rode under glass cover on the finest day; made the very Empress shut her windows when he came to audience; fed, cautiously daring, on boiled capons: more I remember not,—except also that he would suffer no mention of the word *Death* by any mortal. A most high-sniffing, fantastic, slightly insolent shadow-king. * * * One reads all biographies and histories of Kaunitz: one catches evidence of his well knowing his Diplomatic element, and how to rule it and impose on it. Traits there are of human cunning, shrewdness of eye;—of the loftiest silent human pride, stoicism, perseverance of determination,—but not, to my remembrance, of any conspicuous human wisdom whatever. One asks, Where is his wisdom? Enumerate, then, do me the pleasure of enumerating, What he contrived that the Heavens answered Yes to, and not No to. All silent! A man to give one thoughts. Sits like a God-Brahma, human idol of gilt crockery, with nothing in the belly of

it (but a portion of boiled chicken daily, very ill-digested); and such a prostrate worship, from those around him, as was hardly seen elsewhere. Grave, inwardly unhappy-looking; but impenetrable, uncomplaining. Seems to have passed privately an Act of Parliament: “Kaunitz-Rietberg here, as you see him, is the greatest now alive; he, I privately assure you!”—and, by continual private determination, to have got all men about him to ratify the same, and accept it as valid. Much can be done in that way with stupidish populations; nor is Beau Brummel the only instance of it, among ourselves, in the later epochs. Kaunitz is a man of long hollow face, nose naturally rather turned into the air, till artificially it got altogether turned thither. Rode beautifully; but always under cover; day by day, under glass roof in the riding-school, so many hours or minutes, watch in hand. Hated, or dreaded, fresh-air above everything: so that the Kaiserinn, a noble lover of it, would always good-humouredly hasten to shut her windows when he made her a visit. Sumptuous suppers, soirees, he had; the pink of Nature assembling in his house; galaxy, domestic and foreign, of all the Vienna stars. Through which he would walk one turn; glancing stoically, over his nose, at the circumambient whirlpool of nothings,—happy the nothing to whom he would deign a word, and make him something! Oh my friends!

Frederick and his Colony of Wits, French and German.—It must be owned, the King's French Colony of Wits were a sorry set of people. They tempt one to ask, What is the good of wit, then, if this be it? Here are people sparkling with wit, and have not understanding enough to discern what lies under their nose. Cannot live wisely with anybody, least of all with one another. In fact, it is tragic to think how ill this King succeeded in the matter of gathering friends. With the whole world to choose from, one fancies always he might have done better! But no, he could not;—and chiefly for this reason: His love of Wisdom was nothing like deep enough, reverent enough; and his love of *Esprit* (the mere Garment or Phantasm of Wisdom) was too deep. Friends do not drop into one's mouth. One must know how to choose friends; and that of *esprit*, though a pretty thing, is by no means the one requisite, if indeed it be a requisite at all. This present Wit Colony was the best that Friedrich ever had; and we may all see how good it was. He took, at last more and more, into bantering his Table-Companions (which I do not wonder at), as the chief good he could get of them. And had, as we said, especially in his later time, in the manner of Dublin Hackney-Coachmen, established upon each animal its *raw*; and makes it skip amazingly at touch of the whip. “Cruel mortal!” thought his cattle:—but, after all, how could he well help it, with such a set? Native Literary Men, German or Swiss, there also were about Friedrich's Court: of them happily he did not require *esprit*; but put them into his Academy; or employed them in practical functions, where honesty and good sense were the qualities needed. Worthy men, several of these; but unmemorable nearly all. We will mention Sulzer alone,—and not for *Theories* and *Philosophies of the Fine Arts* (which then had their multitudes of readers); but for a Speech of Friedrich's to him once, which has often been repeated. Sulzer has a fine rugged wholesome Swiss-German physiognomy, both of face and mind; and got his admirations, as the Berlin *Hugh Blair* that then was: a Sulzer whom Friedrich always rather liked. Friedrich had made him School Inspector; loved to talk a little with him, about business, were it nothing else. “Well, Monsieur Sulzer, how are your Schools getting on?” asked the King one day,—long after this, but nobody will tell me exactly when, though the fact is certain enough: “How goes our Education business?” “Surely not ill, your Majesty; and much better in late years,” answered Sulzer. —“In late years: why?” “Well, your Majesty, in former time, the notion being that mankind were naturally inclined to evil, a system of severity prevailed in schools: but now, when we recognise that the inborn inclination of men is rather to good than to evil, schoolmasters have adopted a more generous procedure.” “Inclination rather to good?” said Friedrich, shaking his old head, with a sad smile: “Alas! dear Sulzer, Ach, mein lieber Sulzer, I see you don't know that damned race of creatures (*Er kennt nicht diese verdamte Race*) as I do!” Here is a speech for you! “Pardon the King, who was himself so beneficent and excellent a King!” cry several Editors of the rose-pink type. This present Editor, for his share, will at once forgive; but how can he ever forget!

THE READER.

13 MARCH, 1864.

The last of these extracts is from a chapter of great interest, entirely devoted to details respecting Frederick's private life and habits, and his relations with those around him, and to an examination, or rather indignant rejection of certain hideous scandals in this department which were propagated at the time, and have not ceased even yet to be repeated in connexion with Frederick's memory by those whose taste in history takes the form of an exclusive delight in such garbage, whether authentic or not. In the course of the chapter there is a passage of reprobation of this unclean species of historic taste, expressed in terms of such stupendous licence, that, though we would not have our readers miss it, and therefore refer them to page 415 of the volume for it, we dare not detach it for quotation here. The whole chapter, indeed, is one in which—save in this outbreak of indignant comment—Mr. Carlyle has had, on literary grounds, to put a guard upon his language, and express himself by periphrasis and veiled allusion. Suffice it to say that he acquits Frederick of the forms of vileness laid to his charge by the contemporary scandal-mongers, and leaves him only those faults which he can himself discern or imagine in sufficient quantity in such a man without feeling that the respect due to him all in all ought to be less than is avowed throughout these volumes of his history. For, wherever we find Mr. Carlyle summing up his general views of Frederick and his worth, we discern the presence of what is with him a fixed principle in his ethical judgments—a principle of which we have, in this same volume, even a more conspicuous exemplification in his treatment of Voltaire. Mr. Carlyle has to tell the most extraordinary things of Voltaire—not only how he quarrelled and got into hot water every day of his life, but also how he engaged in transactions which were little short of swindling, and how, when brought to bay in these transactions, he lied, forged, and prevaricated right and left, and in fact went into courses of conduct which in these days, were they proved, the law would punish with penal servitude. He relates all these things with the most exact and scrupulous detail; and yet, after telling perhaps the very worst of them, he winds up as follows:—

We said, once, M. de Voltaire was not given to lying; far the reverse. But yet, see, if you drive him into a corner with a sword at his throat,—alas, yes, he will lie a little! Forgery lay still less in his habits; but he can do a stroke that way, too (one stroke, unique in his life, I do believe), if a wild boar, with frothy tusks, is upon him. Tell it not in Gath,—except for scientific purposes! and be judicial, arithmetical, in passing sentence on it; not shrieky, mobbish, and flying off into the Infinite!

Here we have avowed that principle of Mr. Carlyle's historical toleration which has so perplexed, and sometimes so outraged, his critics. It seems to be that, at the bar of History, the proportions of actions to the total life to which they belong must be accurately weighed, or, in other words, that every item in a character or life must be interpreted and appraised by a reference to the whole.

WORDS AND PLACES.

Words and Places; or, Etymological Illustrations of History, Ethnology, and Geography. By the Rev. Isaac Taylor, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

M^R. TAYLOR has produced a charming little book, at once scholarly and popular, on a subject of unfading interest. Almost every one cares to know something about the names of the district in which he lives, and about the pedigree of our more uncommon conversational words. To scholars Philology is among the most important branches of history. Even in our own country, an *Ultima Thule* of old times, we have had Gael, Welshman, and Belgian, Roman, Saxon, Anglian, Dane and Norman, among our successive occupants; and, if we add to all these the barbarous Roman legionaries, Flemish colonists, Huguenot refugees, and the merchants and sailors of

every nation indiscriminately, it will be seen that the families of man are pretty well represented. All have left their traces, large or slight as the case may be, in our language, so that a future Cuvier might almost reconstruct our history from a dictionary or a map. Mr. Taylor of course follows the more certain track of actual history, but his researches have often led him to results hitherto unknown and perhaps unsuspected.

Speaking generally, the most permanent local names are those of rivers. The reason of this is obvious. Assume a country to be overrun, and the new settlers can easily impose their own names on a town, a wood, or even a mountain, where they themselves are probably the only or the chief settlers. But they cannot with equal ease force all who live along the two banks of a stream that flows perhaps for some hundred miles to accept a new designation in the place of one familiar to them. Accordingly, in England, most of our rivers retain their Keltic names—Thames, Severn, Exe, Wye, Avon, Cam, and Don being familiar instances. Naturally, a river in turn gives its name to the towns on its banks and the districts through which it flows. Maidstone, Oxford, and Dorchester are signal instances of this—all the more because the rivers that flow by them are no longer the Madus, except in a barbarous form, the Usk, or the Dour. The Anton, in Hampshire, is probably derived from the Aune, or Avon, which appears in the Ouna of the Ravenna geographer, in Andover, and we suspect in Southampton, which is written "Om-tun" in an old Saxon charter. A road, where it is very long, has the same chances of permanency as a river, and the Ikonild street, running from east to west, preserves the memory of the old dominion of the Iceni, whom we only know of in historical times in the eastern counties, though the names Itchen and Titchbourne show that they must have extended as far as Hampshire. Mountains are also conservative, though in a less degree. Chevening, from "cefr," a back, or ridge, and Penshurst, from "pen," a head, are historic names, stranded, as it were, in the south-eastern corner of England; while Ramsgate, from the word for a gap, or cleft, and Mansfield, from "maes," a plain, are similar instances of great local features, whose first name has been partially permanent. Often we get a kind of concrete from different agglomerations. Keltic compounds with Latin, like "Caerleon," the city of the legions, and Manchester, from "man," a district and *castra*, are fairly common. In one case the Keltic name has triumphed over the Latin substitute, and "Augusta" has become London again. It is a curious incidental proof of the permanence of the British population in our island.

From the Gael and Kymri we pass to their conquerors, only protesting, by the way, against the peculiar theory, which Mr. Taylor refers to, though we think he does not hold it, that the Kymri came along North Africa into Europe. There is no proof of this, and it is best to start from where we find them—in the district of the Pyrenees. Mr. Taylor holds, like most modern authors, that the Saxon settlement in England was prior to the fifth century. The Coritani, who stretched from Lincolnshire inwards, are said in Welsh legend to have come from Germany before Caesar's time. German colonies were planted by Marcus Aurelius and Probus, and in the fourth century the Romans were probably unable to hinder forcible occupation. Mr. Taylor shows that similar settlements were made along the French coast in the neighbourhoods of Boulogne and Caen, the difference here being that the invaders were absorbed into the country instead of conquering it. It is more wonderful to find a Saxon settlement in Würtemburg along the banks of the Neckar; while the evidence for their existence in Holstein and Mecklenburg is comparatively slighter. Nevertheless, as all history agrees in placing the Saxons near the mouth of the Elbe, as they were a maritime people and spoke a low-

German or Frisian dialect, Mr. Taylor wisely rejects the idea that they came originally from the heart of Germany, and explains their presence there by Charlemagne's policy of forcible transplantations. On the name of "Angles" Mr. Taylor is, we think, less happy than usual. He seems to derive it from "angel," a hook. It is more natural, surely, to ascribe it to the "eng-land," or meadow-land, from which they came, and whose name they finally imposed on our own island.

Among Germanic terminations, that of "wick" has one of the most curious histories. On the one hand, it answers to the Greek *oklos* and the Latin *vicus* as a term for a country settlement. On the other hand, in Norse "vik" is a bay, as the old vikings were creeks-men who came from the long Norwegian fiords. We get, therefore, on the one hand, names like Hampton-wick, which simply designate a village, and names like Norwich, where the town was once on an arm of the sea. But, further, the word was applied by the Anglo-Saxons to the shallow basins in which salt water was evaporated; while a similar-sounding but different root, "vic," a marsh, or soft place, designated the salt marshes found in some places, as on the Essex coast. The ending "wich," therefore, often means a place where salt-works have existed; and in Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, parts of the ancient Hwiccia, names like Droitwich, Painswick, and Hardwick abound. The word "ford" is another interesting instance of the difference between husbandmen and seafarers. "The 'fords' of the Anglo-Saxon husbandmen," says Mr. Taylor, "which are scattered so abundantly over the south of England, are passages across rivers for men and cattle; the 'fords' of the Scandinavian sea-rovers are passages for ships up arms of the sea, as in the case of the fiords of Norway and Iceland, and the firths of Scotland." Generally, our coast is fringed with Norse names, as at Deptford, Milford, and Yarmouth; while in the interior they only occur, as a rule, in the counties settled at the Danish conquest, from Yorkshire to Leicestershire.

If we pass from local names to those which make up the staple of every-day use, the traces of our different ancestry are curiously visible in our vocabulary. The Kelts have always been tillers of the fields for their conquerors, and, accordingly, many agricultural terms like "mattock," "barrow," "basket," and "crook" are derived from them. Names of indigenous fish like "mackerel" and "turbot," or of native metals like "tin" and "pewter;" many names derived from epithets, like "cock," from "koch," red, and "paddock," a "toad," from "puttoch," squat; terms of dress like "breeches" and "bonnet;" and many words used in local dialects are further evidence to the British blood in our veins. From the Romans we get comparatively little; but a few kitchen and garden terms like "dish" and "radish" remain to show that their civilization was not solely military and engineering. The Anglo-Saxons have, of course, contributed the staple of the language; but sea-faring words like "cockswain" and "skipper" are mostly of Norse origin. From Norman-French we get many words of household use like "beef" and "pork," architectural terms like "nave" and "vault," words of justice like "gaol" and "judge," words of government like "parliament" and "peer," and a wealth of nouns and adjectives with different shades of meaning from their Saxon synonyms. Curious chapters might be written on the differences between "sage" and "wise," "courage" and "manhood," "chivalry" and "knighthood." Since Chaucer's time we have enriched our vocabulary and perhaps barbarized our language with a host of words that attest the empire on which the sun never sets, or bear witness to old influences from Spain or France. Our very dresses are a map of the world to the philologist. "Damask" tells him of Damascus; "jean" of Jaen, where the Spanish Arabs worked; "cambric" of Cambrai; and "cravats" of the Croat regiments, who first wore them.

THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

Our medicines range from Mount Sinai, the home of "senna," to Mexico, the mother country of "jalap." But the subject is inexhaustible.

In parting from Mr. Taylor we have one or two minor criticisms to offer. The statement that probably not more than 300 words out of 50,000 in the language "are ever heard in the mouths of the labouring classes" is one of those hasty assertions which bring discredit on philology, and which such a scholar as Professor Müller ought never to have endorsed. We have tested it by vocabularies of words connected with cottage and field life, relationship and religion, and we do not hesitate to say that we believe any man out of an idiot asylum knows, and must know, at least that number of nouns substantive. Generally, Mr. Taylor is a little too profuse and indiscriminate in his references to authorities, and sometimes quotes four or five where the inferior names rather take away from our reliance in the induction. We confess to have been slightly prejudiced against him by notes that cited Latham, Mr. Farrar, and Mr. Thrupp, as it were, on a level with Zeuss, Diefenbach, and Kemble, till investigations convinced us that he did not follow the less eminent guides blindly. Lastly, we think he would do well to get his Slavonic references revised and augmented by some competent authority. Mr. Carlyle's derivation of Silesia is a mere joke, if only for the reason that the name is as old as the ninth century at least, when Silesia was still Sla-vonic. The root "sil," as in *sila*, strength, is a more probable derivation. But the wonder is, not that Mr. Taylor should sometimes trip, but that he should have done so much so well. His book will be invaluable to the student of English history.

LEWES'S LIFE OF GOETHE.

The Life of Goethe. By George Henry Lewes. Second Edition, partly rewritten. (Smith, Elder, & Co.)

REVISED, partly rewritten, compressed, through the agency of smaller type, into one handsome and substantial volume, Mr. Lewes's biography of Goethe may be said to have now definitively taken its place among the classics of our generation. It may possibly be superseded some day; for the consideration of Goethe's character as a man cannot be dissociated from that of his influence as a thinker, and the problems suggested by his writings are as yet in too unsettled a condition to enable us to look back on his career with the same judicial calmness as on that of a Luther or a Cromwell. It is no fault of Mr. Lewes's if he has been forced into a polemical treatment of his subject, however this may interfere with the pleasure of his readers and the polish of his work. Goethe's character has been attacked on many points; the verdict of posterity has not yet been definitely pronounced; and, until this is the case, it would be idle to ignore the necessity for defence or palliation. The great ability with which Mr. Lewes has addressed himself to his task deserves every acknowledgment, equally with the success which has usually attended him. He will be considered to have failed only where success was not to be expected. It is melancholy, say many, to see one to whom the world is indebted for so many exquisite pictures of women as Goethe play so poor, they even say so shabby, a part in his own relations with the sex. The history of his numerous *amours* is well known, and it cannot be said that he acquitted himself creditably in any one of them. It is impossible to pass these matters by in silence in any fair notice of Goethe's life; at the same time who would desire to dwell with severity on the errors of one to whom we and all the world are so unspeakably indebted? It may be added that the punishment at least equalled the offence. When we find the lover of Frederika the husband of Christiane Vulpius, we are irresistibly reminded of the fable of the heron, that, after having successively rejected a trout and a carp, was

at length only too thankful to dine off a frog. We had hoped to have seen some alteration in the tone in which Mr. Lewes's first edition discussed Goethe's engagement to Frederika; and, if we could consider his remarks on the Frau von Stein's behaviour as altogether unbiased by his partiality for his hero, we should be constrained to say that he had studied that hero's delineations of female character to very little purpose. There is one other point on which it is supposed useless to attempt a vindication of Goethe. When his native country was conquered by Napoleon he condescended, it is said, to receive the flatteries and caresses of the oppressor. When she broke her chains he gave her no encouragement and no sympathy; the least and meanest of the Germans was suffered to do more for Germany than the greatest and the wisest. Mr. Lewes seems to virtually admit the charge, while making as light of it as possible. Goethe's own excuse seems to have consisted in representing himself as *too* sensitive to the sufferings of his country to do anything to alleviate them. The aspect of politics was too distressing, and so he betook himself as fast as possible to the domains of science and art. If this had been the case, he would have carried his anguish along with him. His works would have reproduced his emotions in an imaginative form, as they always did. "Die Wahlverwandschaften," written during the period of his country's subjugation, would, we fear, be searched in vain for a single trace of patriotic feeling.

Probably the best way of securing Goethe's reputation from the effect of this and similar charges would be to admit them frankly, and point out how far they resulted from that peculiar way of thinking which has so largely benefited the world. Goethe has rendered immense service by insisting upon and exemplifying so powerfully the need of self-sufficingness, of mental balance, of tranquillity amid resolute application and energetic toil. In his anxiety to remain master of himself, in his precautions against the rush of uncontrollable emotion, he insensibly contracted a frigidity, almost a pedantry, which avenged itself by its disadvantageous operation upon his later works. We can never read Tennyson's "Palace of Art" without being reminded of him; and, if he did not himself draw the conclusions of the erring soul in that splendid allegory, he has at least supplied the premises for similar deductions to others. Yet he was of too sympathetic a temperament to live always "housed in a dream, a distance from the Kind." It is very pleasing to observe in his conversations with Eckermann the continual outbreak of a child-like spirit, and just the very foibles that are wanted to reconcile a literary demigod with humanity. It is, moreover, highly to his credit that the portion of his life subjected to our severest scrutiny is precisely that where he appears to most advantage. It is a pity that we have not further opportunities of making his acquaintance in the intimacy of private life, away from the stiffness of his public appearances, and the careful manipulation of his self-portraiture. Mr. Lewes might, we think, have dwelt more on these closing years, and made much more use of Eckermann in particular. From him we learn the *results* of Goethe's system, and, seeing so much that is truly generous and philanthropic in the old man's character, become inclined to regard the unfortunate passages in his career as mistakes incident to the trial of a new, and in many respects a sound, theory of life. Mr. Lewes's details on this head are perfectly correct as far as they go; but, with the materials at his command, he might have been more copious and graphic. Indeed he is always prone to err on the side of parsimony—an unheard-of complaint to make against a biographer. Much illustrative matter of first-rate interest is omitted, nor are his literary notices so ample as might be wished. "Pandora," for example, is not even mentioned; we hear nothing of the plans, so characteristic of Goethe, for "Nausicaa" and "Iphigenia at Delphi;" nor ought such works as "Tasso" and the

"Natural Daughter" to be disposed of by a mere offhand verdict, without any attempt at analysis. It is also not a little startling to learn that Calderon is a mere playwright, and that "nothing worthy of special notice occurs in the two last acts" of the second part of "Faust." Generally speaking, Mr. Lewes's criticism is acute, but negative. He develops the shortcomings of Goethe's pieces far more clearly than their beauties. This by no means arises from insensibility to the latter, for his recognition of them is most cordial; but the faults are minute, while the beauties are universal, and the keen, bright ray of his critical lantern is better calculated to bring an isolated object into prominence than to suffuse a wide space with comprehensive lustre. In one very important respect he is admirably fitted to render justice to Goethe. He thoroughly apprehends the latter's fundamental doctrine of the essential unity of all things. With rare powers of exposition, he has known how to treat it in a popular manner, and to trace it out through its numerous scientific, ethical, and aesthetic ramifications. Goethe's researches in physical science conduct to the very fountain-head of his thought; and the general reader has great reason to be thankful to find the subject in the hands of so lucid and competent an expositor as Mr. Lewes, who stands almost alone in the combination of adequate scientific knowledge with the more ordinary qualifications of a biographer.

Remarkable successes and remarkable failures on the part of able writers are usually due to peculiar mental habits lying beyond their control. If Mr. Lewes has failed anywhere where another might have succeeded, it is where the very constitution of his mind has incapacitated him for success. All that depended upon his own exertions has been done. His diligence has been exemplary; his powers of arrangement and narration have proved fully equal to the demand upon them. It would be difficult to point out a more neat and workmanlike biography. But his great merit is the affectionate—almost chivalrous—spirit in which he has wrought out his labour of love. To this we must ascribe the fascination which, long after facts have been stored up and conclusions evolved from them, keeps us turning over the familiar leaves and retracing what we almost know by heart. G.

DINNERS AND DINING.

Host and Guest. A Book about Dinners, Wines, and Desserts. By A. V. Kirwan, of the Middle Temple, Esq. (Bell and Daldy.)

"ADDINGTON:—Robert Argyll holdeth one caracute of land in the County of Surrey by the service of making one mess in an earthen pot in the kitchen of our Lord, the King, on the day of his coronation, called *De la Groute*." Such is the record in Domesday Book. This Robert Argyll was *grand queux*, or master-cook, to William the Conqueror, and *De la Groute* was a dainty dish he set before the king—plum-porridge, our Christmas pudding before it was boiled in a bag. And who shall say that the manor of Addington was ill-bestowed upon a mediæval cook who, out of such incongruous materials and flavours, by patient thought and careful blending, produced a dish such as never has had a rival, and after eight hundred years still holds its own against all comers? The Most Reverend possessor of the manor of Addington is still bound by the grant to Robert Argyll to place a like mess of plum-porridge, in person, on the king's table at his coronation banquet, should such a banquet be held during his tenure; and a right royal and noble dish was that which, at the last coronation banquet, held in Westminster Hall, the Primate of all England, preceded by Garter, King-at-Arms, placed on the table before his sovereign lord, King George the Fourth. Nay, as the eye wanders over the patronymics of our old nobility, are there not Stewards, Butlers, Parkers, and Cooks? Whence their patents of nobility, if the tap-root of each of their ancestral trees

THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

is not to be traced to the kitchen, cellar, or chase of some one of our kings, who, emulating his great ancestor of Normandy, looked upon the inventor of a new dish as the benefactor of mankind. Was he who completed what Argyllon had so well begun, by tying plum-porridge first up in a bag, an ancestor of Coke, who wrote upon Littleton, or of the noble owner of Holkham, or of Sir Anthony Cooke, whose descendants, through the female line, were the Burleighs and the Bacons of Elizabeth's reign, and whose blood still flows in the veins of the noble Foreign Secretary and all the Russells? Old Pegge, the antiquary, had no doubt of the origin of these names; and those who are curious in such matters will find much to interest them in his introduction to "The Forme of Cury," our oldest book of cookery (first published in 1780), compiled by the master-cooks of King Richard the Second, before that luxurious but unfortunate prince was starved to death in 1399. Another cookery-book of the same period, written in English verse, the "Liber Cure Cocorum," was published by the Philological Society last year, under the editorial care of Mr. Morris; and we, who have handled Monkish Quodlibets in MS. in our old college and cathedral libraries, have sometimes stumbled over receipts of mediaeval cookery in places where one is least likely to search for them.

Records, too, are not wanting of the Church's respect for those who ministered to its mensal wants. St. Thomas à Becket did just what a saint should do—

"Those who lead a good life are sure to live well"

—he gave in those days the value of an estate, one hundred pounds of our money, to his cook, who discovered a new way of dressing eels much to his liking; and George Neville, Archbishop of York, the king-maker Warwick's brother, assigned the post of carver to his most honoured guests at the banquet given at his installation in 1470. Their chief was the great Earl of Warwick himself, who acted as steward, and commanded the centre. The side tables were under the stewardship of the Earl of Bedford, and of the Lord Hastings, the most accomplished gentleman of his day. What a banquet! What a bill of fare! Eighty fat oxen, six wild bulls, three hundred pigs, one thousand and four wethers, three hundred hogs, three hundred calves, two hundred kids, and four hundred bucks and does and roebucks! Then followed poultry and birds of every size, amounting to two-and-twenty thousand, two hundred, and four—besides eggs, jellies, and pasties, hot and cold, numbered short at twelve thousand. Of fish there were three hundred pikes, three hundred breams, eight seals, and four porpoises—the two last, perhaps, for those who sat below the salt. Coarse and greasy as porpoise-flesh is, according to Dr. Cajus, porpoise-sauce, made of vinegar, crumbs of fine bread, and sugar, was eaten with the flesh of the dolphin taken off Shoreham, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the which Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, divided and sent in presents to his friends, with directions how to cook and serve it. In "The Privy Purse Expenses of King Henry VIII.," published by Sir Harris Nicolas in 1827, it is ordered that, "if a porpoise should be too big for a horse-load, allowance should be made to the purveyor;" and, if bulk alone was the rule of precedence in those days, the seals and porpoises, from their magnitude, must have held very respectable places at the Archbishop's table, when he gave the grandest banquet of which our chronicles furnish any record.

There is an immense leap from that huge and uncouth gastronomy of our forefathers, of which such extracts from old records call up vague visions, to that modern art of Dining, with all its arts cognate, of which Mr. Kirwan's little volume is the newest exponent and representative. What special place Mr. Kirwan means his book to take in the already voluminous department of literature to which it belongs will best appear from his own statement in his Preface.

There is no want of cookery books in the principal languages of Europe, and least of all in the

English language, in which, even in our own generation, several hundreds have been compiled and published. This volume, however, is not a cookery book, nor what the French call a *dispensaire*. It is a household book on the subject of dinners, desserts, wines, liqueurs, and on foods in general, and is the result of reading, observation, and a great deal of experience in foreign countries. I have been myself, during a life now nearly prolonged to threescore years, a diner out of some magnitude, and, as far as my means allowed, a giver of dinners; and have often, when younger and less experienced, felt the want, and have heard my friends express their sense of the want, of some work of the kind now first presented, so far as I am aware, in an English dress. There are several works of a cognate character in Latin and French, and some in Italian and Spanish. But these are scarce, costly, old, and obsolete. Few are acquainted with the treatises of Nonius, Taillevant, cook to Charles VII.; Champier, physician to Francis I.; Belon, Pattin, Charles Etienne, Lemery, La Varenne, Schookius, Le Grand, De Sens, and L'Etoile, some of them written in indifferent Latin, and others in old French. I have extracted from these works a good deal curious, and something valuable in the choice and preparation of foods. I have endeavoured to show how the traditions of cookery have occasionally survived codes and constitutions, and have been, in turn, occasionally set aside and overturned by some new culinary fashion. The work presented to the reader is therefore, in certain parts, historical, anecdotal, gossiping, and somewhat discursive, but the main object of the author has been to induce well-informed and sensible people in England to adopt all that is good in the excellent cookery and agreeable and social life of our neighbours of France, without in any wise abandoning the best of our British customs, or the simplicity of our substantial food.

In accordance with the design thus stated are the title of Mr. Kirwan's book and its practical rather than theoretical character throughout. In every page there is the savour of the feast, the aroma of the wines; and, if the poor Padeiyachi, in the old Tamil tale, who lived upon cold boiled rice during his toilsome journey, was called upon to pay for the sniffs he had by the way of the savoury odours from the cabobs and the mutton of the caravansera stove, surely something will be owing to Mr. Kirwan by every one, let his own fare in practice be what it may, for the mere opportunity of reading a book, the chapters of which exhibit such a series of titles as the following:—

Chap. I. "Ancient and Mediaeval Cookery compared with the Cookery of the last Half Century."—Chap. II. "On Modern Cookery and Cookery Books."—Chap. III. "On Dinners and Dinner-giving."—Chap. IV. "On Laying out a Table."—Chap. V. "How to Choose Fish, Flesh, Fowl, and Game."—Chap. VI. "On Soups and Broths."—Chap. VII. "How to Clean and Boil Fish."—Chap. VIII. "On Fish."—Chap. IX. "The Roast."—Chap. X. "On Boiling."—Chap. XI. "Poultry."—Chap. XII. "Game and Pastry."—Chap. XIII. "Cheese and Salads."—Chap. XIV. "On Salad."—Chap. XV. "The Dessert."—Chap. XVI. "On Ices."—Chap. XVII. "Coffee."—Chap. XVIII. "On different Liqueurs, Ratafias, and Elixirs, taken after Coffee."—Chap. XIX. "Ale, Beer, Cider, and Perry."—Chap. XX. "On Wines, Ancient and Modern."—Chap. XXI. "The Cellar for Wines."—Appendix.

There! don't you feel that, though you never cared or had occasion to give a dinner in your life, such a book must be a bit of luxurious reading? Of course, all depends upon the filling up; but here, we believe, Mr. Kirwan will stand his ground, whether in gastronomic knowledge or in gastronomic taste. Every one of those chapters the titles of which we have given is full of pleasant anecdote and research; and, while some of Mr. Kirwan's directions are original, in all he is exact, precise, and authoritative, like a man who knows what he writes about practically to the last item.

It is the "quorum magna pars fui" of Mr. Kirwan's book that gives it its chief value. It is, as we have said, more practical than theoretical; and, just on that account, the introductory chapter, comparing ancient and mediaeval cookery with the cookery of the last half century, is perhaps the least satisfactory portion of it. Here, in short, he

appears in his professional character, in wig and gown and bands, holding a brief for modern cookery, and does all he can to damage the other parties to the suit. So, in summing up, we must be allowed to revert to a portion of the evidence which he all but ignores in his address to the jury, and to place before them, from his own pages, the affidavit of Macrobius, describing a supper given by Lentulus:—

Though the feast of Trimalchio, so graphically told in the pages of Petronius, is somewhat overcharged, and too Asiatic in style and taste to be true to the letter, yet it gives an idea of the domestic economy of the Romans, and supports the opinion as to the superiority of modern cookery; but, if more positive evidence were wanting in support of these views, it might be found in a passage of Macrobius—the description of a supper given by Lentulus. For the first course, says the officer of the household of Theodosius, there were sea hedgehogs, raw oysters, and asparagus. For the second, a fat fowl, with another plate of oysters and shell-fish, several species of dates, fig-peckers, roebuck, and wild boar, fowls encrusted with paste, and the purple shell-fish, then esteemed so great a delicacy. The third course was composed of a wild boar's head, of ducks, of a *compte* of river birds, of leverets, roast fowl, and Ancona cakes, which must have somewhat resembled a Yorkshire pudding.

Let us give a critical glance at this dinner. The sea hedgehog, the *echinus*, is still a favourite edible on the shores of the Mediterranean, far preferable to its oysters (which are, at best, but little dabs of pulp, without the true flavour of an oyster). It is much relished with a squeeze of lemon-juice, or eaten with pepper and vinegar. Like the raw oysters, it was taken to stimulate the appetite, and for a like purpose was added the asparagus. This word need not denote the vegetable of our tables, but any young pungent buds, or even, as has been suggested, truffles with a rough rind and small tubercles. It is certain, at least, that, wherever the Romans settled, truffles are found; and the garlic flavour which they impart to modern French cookery is exactly that which was held in such estimation by the ancients. In the second course the oysters and other shell-fish would assist to bring out the flavour of the fowl, even as we use them for that purpose in white sauce. The little beccafico is as much relished now as it was then; and, as a *pièce de résistance*, who would wish to have any thing preferable to the flesh of the wild boar, or a haunch of venison? Suppose the fowl, baked in a crust, to have been stuffed with truffles, it might well have taken its place with the *Siculae dapes* of Horace. And so the third course might have graced the Christmas table of one of our college halls. The boar's heads of Exeter and Magdalen are still more than a tradition. Wild ducks and the little ducklings of Eastern rivers would not be rejected from our best-served tables, and the leveret claims its place with the game. The *panes picences* may have been a kind of *vol-au-vent*, instead of a Yorkshire pudding, as suggested, which, savoury though it be, is yet somewhat too solid to wind up a banquet with. The *conditor dulcarius* of Lentulus would naturally seek to display his skill before his master's guests, and a Yorkshire pudding would scarcely be the dish of his choice.

On the whole, however, we are inclined to agree with the opinion of Carême, quoted by Mr. Kirwan, that "the officers of the mouth" of epicures like Lucullus and Pompey sacrificed too much to sugars, fruits, and flowers, and that the absence of our colonial spices must have rendered their dishes inferior to ours.

Mr. Kirwan gives to Spain the honour of having initiated the school of modern cookery. No doubt the discoveries of the Spaniards and Portuguese, which made the spices of the tropics available for culinary use, completely revolutionized the art of cookery. He refers to a very rare little book, "Libro de Cozina, compuesto por Ruberto de Nola," as the first text-book on the subject.

It promulgated a new and improved and extended science. It recognised the palate, stomach,

THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

and digestion of man. The opulent nobles of Italy, the rich merchant princes, charged with the affairs and commissions of Europe and Asia, the heads of the Church—bishops, cardinals, and popes—now cultivated and encouraged the culinary art. Arts, letters, and cookery revived together, and among the *gourmands* of the sixteenth century some of the most celebrated pontiffs and artists of the time may be named, as Leo X., Raphael, Guido, Baccio, Bandinelli, and John of Bologna. Raphael, the divine Raphael, did not think it beneath him to design plates and dishes for his great patron, the most holy father. While Italy made this progress, France, the nurse of modern, if not the mother of mediæval cooks, was in a state of barbarism, from which she was raised by the Italian wars under Charles VIII. and Louis XII. The Gauls learned a more refined cookery at the siege of Naples, as the Cossacks did some hundreds of years later in the Champs Elysées of Paris.

What the spices of the tropics did for the art of cookery towards the close of the fifteenth and first half of the sixteenth centuries, the *rediscovery* of the truffle has done for it in the last half of the eighteenth and in the present century. It was in 1720, in the early part of the reign of Louis XV., that Dubois, the minister, introduced at his dinner those “diamants de la cuisine,” and the Duke of Orleans made *truffles aux vins de Champagne* a dish at every supper—a dish to the daily enjoyment of which, nearly a century later, that prince of diners, Talleyrand, is believed by all profound thinkers to have owed much of the keen shrewdness of his intellect. For truffles, be it remembered, “enliven the mind, exhilarate the spirits, assist the digestion, and render the reasoning faculties more clear”—words which we quote, not from Mr. Kirwan, but from an authority which he will not fail to recognise.

Mr. Kirwan's book admirably fills a void in our gastronomic literature. Different in form and arrangement from the “Almanach des Gourmands,” and bringing the twin sciences of Cookery and Dining down to our own day, it is written in the same pleasant, humorous style as that treatise, under cover of which it displays similar originality and research. We can heartily recommend it.

NATURE'S SECRETS; OR, PSYCHOMETRIC RESEARCHES.

Nature's Secrets; or, Psychometric Researches.
By W. Denton, Lecturer on Geology, Boston,
U.S., and Mrs. E. Denton. (Houlston and
Wright.)

MRS. DENTON is a *Psychometer*—that being the title by which her husband, “a native of England, and a graduate of one of her universities,” denotes, not some new machine which is to do for the soul what the barometer does for the weather, but a *human being*, “who is able, by putting a piece of matter to the forehead, to see, either with closed or open eyes, all that that piece of matter, figuratively speaking, ever saw, heard, or experienced.” “None can dispute the wonderful nature of this statement,” adds naively enough the “clergyman of the Church of England” who writes the introduction; and, of course, if we accept a tithe of what we are told about Mrs. Denton's powers, we must deferentially bow to the writer's dictum that, “when woman shall employ her psychometric power in a scientific direction, some of our *savans* may tremble for their laurels.” A lady would surely be a dangerous guest at a scientific meeting who, when a small fragment of meteoric iron is presented to her, unhesitatingly can declare, “I am a very large monstrous beast.” Others are near me that are different. I see a great rock that goes up like a mountain; I feel like flying. . . . That is strange! I seem to have come to the ‘jumping-off place.’ The sky is overhead, and almost under my feet. . . . I'm off.” The strange jumble of monstrous beasts with aerolites is explained by the specimen having been wrapped up in paper along with a bit of mastodon's tooth, and so having imbued much of its influence.

A chip from a Wisconsin boulder makes the Psychometer (who, of course, is not told what stone it is) expatiate as follows:—

“Mercy! what a whirl things are in! I do not know what to make of it. I feel as if I were being belched out of a volcano; there is water and mud, and everything is in confusion. There are great pieces of rock beside me, some larger than I feel myself to be, though I am of great size. This is the strangest feeling I ever had. I am sent up whirling in a torrent of water, mud, and rocks; not sent out at once, but in alternate puffs. Now I am lodged. Now I am rolling in again. I am now away down the side of a mountain, and feel quite benumbed. At last I fall into a deep cavity. How shall we ever get out of this?”

But she does get out; and, “a strange feeling of passiveness possessing her,” is rolled to the bottom of the ice-ocean, and gets frozen in. “I am all in a chill.” She fairly shook with cold, explains the author. Not only geological specimens, however, but mosaics from Cicero's villa, bits of the Porcelain Tower of Nankin, of the Rock of Gibraltar, &c., bring nature and history before the brain of the medium. A morsel of Melrose Abbey gives Mrs. Denton “a sense of enthusiasm that reminds one of the early Christian times. These people are ignorant and bigoted, but very zealous.” So a stone from the Mount of Olives shows “the whole country permeated with the sentiment of worship. I should think the Bible might have been written here. What an excellent place for a ceremonious religion.”

There are above two hundred pages of this strange stuff, comprising the “psychometric utterances” of Mrs. Denton and Mrs. De Viel (the assistant-medium, or deputy-psychometer), and forming two-thirds of a book excellently got-up as to binding and typography. But who can the readers be? For, as Psychometry is explained by Mr. Denton, Mesmerism is mere every-day routine to it. “I do make pictures when my eyes are shut,” said Coleridge long enough ago; but we think he would have been rather startled to have it suggested that he could regulate the pictures by holding in his hand a button off Peter the Great's coat, or a Saxon fibula, or Madame du Barry's wig, or any other shred or rag of “matter possessed of historic interest.” We have often seen in those gatherings of odds and ends of rubbish called private museums such things as a morsel of Queen Elizabeth's bed-hangings, cut off, doubtless, while the eicerone was looking another way; or a bit of the mortar out of Raleigh's dungeon-wall; or something which looks like a pinch of mouldy hay, but which is labelled “plants from the field where fair Rosamond's bower stood.” We have often, too, been teased by lady friends: “Now, Mr. S., you're going to Scotland; mind, I shall expect a memento from all the famous places—a little earth from Bannockburn, a splinter from the blood-stained floor at Holyrood, a bit of stone from Lochleven;” and so forth. We always imagined these uncomely records were merely clumsy helps to imagination—remnants of a time when stereoscopic views were not, and engravings were rare and expensive. But it is possible the ladies may have had all along a meaning in their madness. The female brain (says Mrs. Denton) is so much more sensitive, so much better adapted for psychometric research, that possibly the ugly bit of wood labelled “bark from a cedar of Lebanon,” and that exceedingly suspicious molar called “tooth from the plain of Marathon,” may have been kept for placing on the foreheads of the fair anti-quarians.

It would be a very pretty amusement for intellectual young ladies—far preferable to drawing-room theology or to the fast “chafing” which has (in some places) superseded it—to improvise, upon sight of such-and-such “specimens” their history and antecedents. We have sketching-clubs, poetry-clubs—why not mixed-narrative-clubs? They would give people an opportunity of finding out how well they were posted up in regard to any subject; for nothing shows one his own igno-

rance so clearly as an endeavour to explain anything to others. One thing we might expect from Englishwomen—that they would use more graceful, simple language than does the Transatlantic “psychometer.” The editing “Church of England clergyman” says that he has cleared away many Americanisms. The crop must have been thick, for there are far too many left.

But not by its style so much as by the vastness of its ideas does the book bear unequivocal testimony to its having been born where “everything is on a colossal scale.” Psychometry is to be the great agent in all future discoveries. By it we shall recover the lost arts and elucidate disputed passages of history—hearing (when the mediums get trained enough) the very words used by the world's great men. Of course it will set theology right in a jiffey: we have but to get a cubic inch of marble off Mars' hill, and we shall hear what St. Paul actually did say, and be able to correct St. Luke accordingly; we have only to pick up a pebble on the Mount (when we have found out where it is) in order to hear the whole sermon, or, as Mr. Denton has it, to listen to the “peaceful lessons that dropped from the Man of Nazareth.” Put the geologist will have the greatest benefit: we know very little of the birds of earlier formations, “yet the rocks contain perfect pictorial representations and organic influences of them.” Educated psychometers will draw and describe these; “models will be made: and we shall eventually be able to view the great organic procession from the monad to the man.” Whereto the editor, editing for English readers, appends a note warning us that he does not believe in this procession so “highly derogatory to the natural dignity of man.”

It may seem useless to spend time in noticing a book like this; but there are, unfortunately, many minds, unsettled in great things, to whom such wild dreams seem no ways absurd—who are willing to accept the position that “fasting, the use of narcotics and stimulants, sickness and loss of sleep, are all favourable to the manifestation of the soul's peculiar powers;” who will believe, for instance, in “second sight” at the same that they hold, with the Lowlander, that it is brought on by thin mountain air and plenty of whisky; who would accept epileptic ravings and the maunderings of one in *delirium tremens* as the utterances of the unshackled soul. To such we would just say—“Read this book; and, if it does not cure you, you must be in a bad way, indeed.”

ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

The Comprehensive English Dictionary, Explanatory, Pronouncing, and Etymological. Containing all English words in present use, numerous phrases, many foreign words used by English writers, and the more important technical and scientific terms. By John Ogilvie, LL.D., editor of the “Imperial Dictionary.” The Pronunciation adapted to the most modern usage by Richard Cull, F.S.A. Illustrated by above 800 Engravings on Wood. (Blackie and Son.)

A Dictionary of the English Language. By Robert Gordon Latham, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., &c. Founded on that of Dr. Samuel Johnson, as edited by the Rev. H. J. Todd, M.A. With numerous Emendations and Additions. Part I. (Longman & Co.)

The Pronouncing, Explanatory, and Synonymous Dictionary of the English Language. By Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D. (Trübner & Co.)

THE first of these volumes is substantially an abridgment of the “Imperial Dictionary,” made by the editor of that work, and possessing the same general characteristics. The special merits of Dr. Ogilvie's larger compilation are well known and widely appreciated. The aim of the “Imperial Dictionary” was, it will be remembered, to include a wide range of technological and scientific terms, as well as all those belonging to literary and current English, and thus to condense into a portable and convenient form the advantages of a complete lexicon of the language and a general cyclopædia of

THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

science. In the department of English proper, however, the range of the work was very wide—including a multitude of archaic, provincial, and colloquial terms, besides a complete list of those belonging to the written language in current use. It was intended, moreover, to embrace all such words and phrases belonging to foreign languages as are in common use or frequently occur in English authors, together with the more expressive words of the Scottish language, which the Scottish editor appears to have regarded as neither English nor foreign, but a kind of *tertium quid*, entitled to a certain measure of respect from an English lexicographer. In a word, the "Imperial Dictionary" promised to give all purely English words, all words not English in ordinary use, and the principal technical and scientific terms; and, under each head, the promise was, in the main, faithfully redeemed. The scientific part was not only carefully executed—the definitions and descriptions reflecting the most recent improvements and discoveries—but illustrated by upwards of two thousand spirited and finished wood-engravings. Cuts of this sort, it need scarcely be said, are almost essential to the full understanding of many technical terms in architecture, botany, zoology, mechanics, and other sciences. The department of archaic English embraced a great majority of the more important obsolete words occurring in the popular poets from Chaucer downwards. The collection of foreign words and phrases was almost needlessly large; while the Scotchisms, naturally enough, were far more numerous than in any other English dictionary. In the supplement, indeed, the list was expanded so as to include all the Scotch words to be found in the "Waverley Novels." The work was thus a very useful one—all the more useful, of course, from the fact that it included so much that does not properly belong to a mere lexicon of the language.

The "Imperial Dictionary," in its original form, was, however, too bulky for handy reference, and too expensive for ordinary readers. In order to fit it for anything like general use and circulation, some abridgment was absolutely necessary; and the "Comprehensive English Dictionary" is in all respects a thoroughly good and serviceable abridgment. Its merits are, of course, in the main, those of the larger work. It has the same encyclopedic breadth of plan, and the same honest carefulness and accuracy of execution. In current English and general science the vocabulary is substantially the same, the required condensation having been mainly effected by shortening as much as possible the more voluminous explanations of various meanings, and reducing to the lowest point the literary illustrations adduced in their support. In the "Imperial Dictionary," for example, the various meanings of such common words as "accent," "break," "character," and the like, occupy a column, or more than a column, of close print, the explanations being accompanied by quotations from standard English writers. In the "Comprehensive Dictionary" this explanatory and illustrative matter is reduced to a fourth of the space, the name only of the writers being given who have used the term in a special, obsolete, or unusual sense. This has been done so as not to sacrifice any of the shades of meaning, but only the fuller illustrations, which, however essential and important to the students of English, are not essential for the ordinary purposes of a dictionary. As the "Imperial Dictionary" was founded on Webster's larger work, so Professor Goodrich's abridgment of that work constitutes in the main the basis of the "Comprehensive Dictionary." For a work of this description, designed for general use in the family and counting-house, and thus embracing in different directions both more and less than a strictly scientific or philological dictionary of the language would contain, probably no better basis could be found. For, notwithstanding the objections urged, and justly urged on literary and

philological grounds, against Webster's Dictionary, it has sterling merits, and Goodrich's abridgment is, for ordinary purposes, a most useful book. The "Comprehensive Dictionary," though founded on this American work, contains many independent features which may be fairly considered as decided improvements. In the first place, the technical terms of art and science are profusely illustrated by wood-engravings, the volume containing in all more than eight hundred cuts. In the second place, it has a very clear and sensible essay on Pronunciation by Mr. Richard Cull; and, lastly, the vocabulary is considerably enlarged, many thousand words being given that do not occur either in Webster or the abridgment. On this head the editor says: "This Dictionary includes all English words in present use, and also obsolete words occurring in those old standard authors which are most read, such as Milton, Shakespeare, Spenser, and Chaucer;" and also that "such foreign terms as are frequently met with in English books are registered and explained." It would be too much to exact the literal fulfilment of so large a promise as this; but, on the whole, it is in substance very fairly kept. The volume certainly contains a large number of provincial, newly-invented, and colloquial terms in common use which are not yet to be found in the standard dictionaries of the language, although the majority are fully entitled to insertion. Such familiar words as *spree*, *nudge*, and *cankankerous* for example, although constantly used in speech and writing, are not given by Richardson or Todd. The "Comprehensive Dictionary" very properly inserts them with a number more of the same class. It gives, moreover, such comparatively new coinages as *reliable*, *eventuate*, and *telegram*, together with many older terms (not contained in our standard dictionaries) that have either received new meanings—such as *solitaire* and *crochet*—or been revived for special purposes, such as *garotte*, *shunting*, *shunt*, and the like. But, under each of these heads, a number of other words which we look for in vain might have been added with equal propriety. The word *solidarity*, for instance, is not given, although it is now established in the language. Other words, more distinctly English, which are not only sanctioned by standard writers, but in daily use, are also omitted. It is impossible, indeed, to look through the pages of this latest, and, as a mere list of words, perhaps fullest dictionary, without feeling how much remains to be done before we can hope to possess even a vocabulary at all equal to the scope and requirements of the language. Every new attempt, however, contributes something to this result; and the "Comprehensive Dictionary" may claim the merit of being less deficient in this respect than most others. The explanations are, in the main, full, clear, and to the point, the different shades of meaning being well discriminated. The volume is admirably printed, and, although containing upwards of twelve hundred pages, so far from being clumsy, is really a handy book of reference, equally fitted for the family, the school-room, and the counting-house.

Dr. Latham's long-promised edition of Johnson's Dictionary is, in all respects, a more ambitious work. The mere fact of taking Johnson as a basis sufficiently indicates that it aspires to the character of a standard dictionary of the language, while the editor's name may be accepted as a guarantee that it will embody the results of original inquiry and research. Dr. Latham's extensive philological acquirements undoubtedly fit him to deal with Johnson's etymologies, in many respects the least satisfactory part of his great work. Johnson, indeed, frankly confessed that, for the "Teutonic etymologies," or, in other words, the etymologies of the root element of the language, he was indebted to Junius and Skinner, the *Etyomologicon* of the latter being really the only authority on which he relied. But this virtually amounts to a confession that the

etymological part of his work was a century behind Johnson's own time. Todd, while adding very largely to his predecessor's vocabulary, did little towards improving his etymologies, his own derivations being for the most part of a very capricious and speculative kind. In this direction there is undoubtedly ample scope for the labours of a competent philologist; and Dr. Latham accordingly makes a thoroughly revised and scientific etymology a leading feature of his work. It is satisfactory, however, to find that he has treated the subject in a sensible and practical manner, aiming rather at general usefulness than at speculative originality, or even learned display. "The editor," we are told in the prospectus, "has refrained from speculation, not only where the origin of a word is unknown, but also where it is uncertain." Conjectural derivations are swept away, and "in their stead the oldest known form is given under the chief heading in each series of derivations, or under the single word when it stands alone." This is undoubtedly the wisest course for a purely English lexicographer to pursue, and it is followed consistently out in this first instalment of Dr. Latham's work. Here and there, indeed, the editor interposes a short dissertation on points of more than usual philological interest or difficulty; but these are in general positive additions to the value and usefulness of the work, as a reference to the words *ake*, *allay*, *alone*, *acronical*, *accite*, *after*, *arm*, and *alcaid* will sufficiently show. With regard to the vocabulary and literary illustrations, the editor states that "his chief alterations consist in the introduction of words sanctioned by modern usage, and in the substitution of quotations from more classical authorities, including the best writers of our own time, for those sometimes taken by Johnson from writers less known or now obsolete." These promises are well kept. Dr. Latham has collected a number of comparatively new words, and registered a number of new meanings, or shades of meaning, which old words have recently acquired, illustrating both by apt quotations from standard writers of our own day. The chief, if not the only defect in the vocabulary, is the omission of many archaic and semi-archaic words which ought now to be included in a complete dictionary of the language.

The peculiar merit of Dr. Worcester's "Pronouncing, Explanatory, and Synonymous Dictionary of the English Language" is summed up in the first epithet of the title. It is mainly occupied with the pronunciation of the language, and is now, in this particular, the best dictionary we possess. As Webster may be very fairly called the Johnson, so Dr. Worcester is the Walker, of America. He may, indeed, almost claim this title in relation to both countries; for, since Walker's able but necessarily unsuccessful attempt to change and settle the pronunciation of the language on *a priori* principles, no English lexicographer has given the same detailed and exclusive attention to pronunciation. Dr. Worcester sums up the results of his prolonged study of the subject in the form of a preliminary essay on the "Principles of Pronunciation" in general, and the orthoëpy and orthography of the English language in particular. This essay contains a clear and comprehensive exposition of the whole subject, while, in the dictionary itself, the accent and pronunciation of every word are carefully marked. T. S. B.

NOTICES.

The Gentle Life. Essays in Aid of the Formation of Character. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.)—It would not be easy to produce anything striking or original from any of the many closely-printed pages of this pretty volume. Nevertheless, it is in general very pleasant reading, and may well be useful. The author writes very sensibly in the main, with a touch of quaintness, which has less the appearance of a natural quality than of being the effect of his reminiscences of Mr. Helps and kindred essayists. It is a pleasant trick of composition, calculated to relieve

THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

the commonplace incident to a collection of disquisitions on social topics. There could be no severer test of a writer's ingenuity than his ability to invest with freshness discussions on courtship, service, good luck, manners, and the minor morals in general. On the other hand, these trite subjects touch most of us very nearly, and perhaps there are few who would not be grateful for some words of seasonable and sympathetic counsel from a well-judging and kindly-spirited writer. Our author has a happy, wholesome instinct which is pretty sure to guide him right; the tone of his mind is genial; and he is by no means deficient in shrewdness. The type of character which he seems to aim at producing is not unlike Izaak Walton's, fitted for our generation by a strong infusion of Montaigne and the daily newspaper. If there should appear anything like pedantry or formality in the delineation, it will be fair to remember that such must be the almost inevitable impression of printed maxims, however sound, prescribed for anything so fluctuating as social intercourse. Therein, in the main, the patient must minister to himself; yet the fullest occupation of this fact need not prevent him from accepting, so far as practicable, the proffered guidance of a courteous and intelligent monitor.

The Nature and Extent of Divine Inspiration, as stated by the Writers, and deduced from the Facts of the New Testament. By the Rev. C. A. Row, M.A. (Longman & Co.)—MR. ROW'S work is one of considerable pretensions, and it is executed with ability and fairness. It embraces the whole subject of the Christian Revelation, but it deals professedly with the Scripture doctrine of Scriptural inspiration. Holding moderate orthodox opinions on this subject, Mr. Row has investigated the testimony of Scripture itself, with great care and with adequate scholarship, and has stated his results in a clear and accurate style. The "speciality" of the book is its application of the philosophic principle of induction to the facts of revelation. The style of thought is a little old-fashioned, and hardly rises above the commonplace; but the work is free from many of the besetting sins of theological discussion, and will be of use to those who desire to enter upon the subject with which it deals under intelligent orthodox guidance.

The King's Bell. By Richard Stoddard. (Pickering. Pp. 72.)—MR. STODDARD tells in pleasantly ringing verse the grave but interesting story of "the king's bell." Prince Felix on his father's death bade his heralds say that, from that time forward, every happy day should be honoured by the ringing of bells; and so:—

He built himself a palace, like his state,
Magnificent, with many a marble gate;
A great dome in the centre, and thereon
A gilded belfry, shining like the sun;
And in it hung a bell of wondrous tone,
From which a silken cord ran to his throne :
Nor only there, but o'er his royal bed.
(O how unlike the sword above the head
Of that unhappy king of olden time!)
"My people will be deafen'd by its chime,"
Quoth he, when all was done. And now began
That perfect life, not yet vouchsafed to man.

But, strange to say, through all his long and eventful life he never, somehow, rang the bell which told of a happily-spent day. On his deathbed, however, he has his son called to him to receive his last instructions, and from his lips he learns how his people love him. While he yet speaks, visions of his lost wife, Agnes, float before the eyes of the dying monarch, and he says:—

"The mystery of my life is growing clear :
Something—it may be Happiness—is near.
I hear such heavenly music! Did you speak?
Who's shining yonder? Look!" His voice grew weak,
Died to a whisper, while his swimming sight
Strained through the darkness to a shape of light,
Floating across the chamber of his bed.
"Agnes!"—he clutched the cord, and fell back—dead,
Striking in death the first stroke of his knell.
Thus Felix rang at last the happy bell.

The Mother of the Wesleys. A Biography. By the Rev. John Kirk. (Tresidder.)—MR. KIRK is a biographer of the modern school, and does not underrate the importance of his subject. He has laboured with admirable conscientiousness upon all the minutest accessories to the life of Mrs. Wesley, as well as upon his central figure, herself. It will be desirable that the reader should come to this volume with an immense enthusiasm for everything connected with the name of Wesley, and that he should not be very intolerant of stilts and prolixity. If he has patience he may pick up from Mr. Kirk's pages many such bits of information as are contained in the following passage, relating to Mrs. Wesley's father:—"Warwickshire, renowned for its undaunted earls; the home of Perkins and Byfield among our divines, of Drayton and Shakespeare among our poets, was the shire of his nativity." (We hope that none of our readers are so shame-

fully ignorant as to know nothing of the theological merits of "Perkins and Byfield.") But he may also learn much about a noble-minded woman, a most interesting family, and the germs of an important history. Mr. Kirk has written an honest book, well suited for its purpose.

The Battle of the Standards: the Ancient of Four Thousand Years against the Modern of the last Fifty Years—the Less Perfect of the Two. By John Taylor, author of "The Great Pyramid, Why it was Built?" &c. (Longman & Co. Pp. 93.)—"THE Battle of the Standards" refers to weights and measures; and we can convey best to our readers, perhaps, the nature of the book by citing the following passage from the preface:—"Four of the great empires of the world have risen, flourished, and passed away since the Great Pyramid was constructed. Our Government, which is that of a *National Brotherhood*, alone is left, as if to show mankind that it is possible to belong to the same *Original Family of Man* without absorbing other states, or being absorbed by any of them. We are advancing to the end of the Christian Dispensation; and it is most satisfactory to see that we still retain the same standards of length, capacity, and weight, which were first established by an *Unwritten Revelation* about 700 years before the Jews formed into a nation by Moses under the laws of a *Written Revelation*."

Historical Odes and other Poems. By Richard Watson Dixon, M.A. (Smith, Elder, & Co. Pp. 152.)—THERE is considerable fire in Mr. Dixon's "historical odes," and his powers of description are by no means scanty. The story of the Peninsular War, however, has been written once and for ever by Napier in prose; and all that the greatest of our modern poets can do is to make a study of one or two of its episodes, and work them into a finished picture. "Sir John Franklin" is a less hackneyed theme, and our author has been happy in his treatment of it. It opens thus:—

Where the meridian's narrow, where the ice
Sets its white teeth against the world, a vice
Which grips the countless islets of the sea,
Northwards we watch, our slackened hands the key
Of the last problem of the world entold.

The verses in "Havelock's March" are very spirited, and so are those on Marlborough. The roll and the din of battle seem best calculated to inspire Mr. Dixon.

The late Professor Powell and Bishop Thirlwall on the Supernatural. A Letter to the Bishop of St. David's. By the Rev. R. B. Kennard, M.A. (Hardwicke.)—MR. KENNARD has already defended Professor Powell as one of the writers in "Essays and Reviews." He now endeavours again to explain Professor Powell's views relating to miracles in answer to some criticisms in the late Charge of the Bishop of St. David's. He seems to say that Professor Powell, holding the miracles of the New Testament to be incredible as facts, did not deny them "as embodiments of Scripture doctrine." This explanation admits the utmost that has ever been urged against Professor Powell. Does Mr. Kennard think that it is possible to minister in the Church of England without believing in our Lord's resurrection as a fact? The question whether the facts of the miracles are to be called interferences with nature, or in what way they may be best explained, does not seem to have much to do with Professor Powell's position. He does not regard the miracles as orderly, though unusual events, but rather as "parables or myths."

Poems. By Elinor J. S. Maitland. (Macmillan & Co.)—A VOLUME of pretty, rather insipid verses. There are some odd attempts at rhyming, as, for instance:—

"Laugh, till the stars grow dim,
O'er the bones of the pilgrim."

Generally, however, the authoress's attempts at versification are neat and polished, if little more. The following is a fair specimen:—

VILLA PLINIANA.
By thy fountain, which the sage
Made immortal with his page,
By thy woods, grown dark with age,
Salve Pliniana!
Shades, inviting deep repose,
Gales that breathe of musk and rose,
Marvel not that in the close—
Salve Pliniana!
Of a Roman's feverish day,
Pliny loved to seek this bay,
Sheltered from a world's decay;
Salve Pliniana!
And he called thee his delight!
In those accents whose sweet might
Still enchants through years of night!
Salve Pliniana!

An Examination of Bishop Colenso's Difficulties with Regard to the Pentateuch. Part II. By the Rev. Alexander McCaul, D.D., late Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis, King's College, London. (Rivingtons. Pp. 60.)—"The substance of the following pages," says the preface,

"was delivered as lectures during Dr. McCaul's last term at King's College. His last effort in defence of God's truth, it will possess a melancholy interest for his friends; even from those who differ from him, his learning and his originality of thought will ensure for it a patient consideration."

Edward Irving: a Review. Reprinted from *The New Englander* of July and October 1863. (Edinburgh: Laurie.)—THERE is a good deal in Mrs. Oliphant's biography which is distasteful to those who are called "Irvingites." This little book is an "Irvingite" sketch of the great preacher, founded on Mrs. Oliphant's life, but adding new particulars and some corrections. The writer is said to be "a clergyman, resident in New England, intimately acquainted with the writings of Edward Irving, and possessing unusual opportunities of learning his character as a man, and his career as a pastor and as a theologian." He has written a very good account of Edward Irving.

Saintliness: a Course of Sermons on the Beatitudes. Preached at St. Mary's Church, Putney, by Robert Henley, Perpetual Curate of Putney. (Rivingtons.)—A LITTLE volume of sermons, written in a popular style, containing much excellent matter of the pastoral kind, expressed in diction sometimes very homely, and sometimes extremely florid. Mr. Henley appears to be a liberal High Churchman. He quotes from Tennyson's Idylls and Kinglake's History, and evidently aims at making his sermons interesting to his readers and striking to the popular imagination.

Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information. (The Sciences, the Arts, Literature.) (S. O. Beeton.)—THIS is the second volume of Mr. Beeton's most useful and valuable dictionary, the first of which was devoted to Geography, History, Biography, Mythology, and Biblical Knowledge. In the words of the editor—"it presents an immense and interesting body of facts, in so far as they relate to 'things,'" furnishing a useful Summary of the Moral, Mathematical, Physical, and Natural Sciences; a Description of the Arts; a Synopsis of Literary Knowledge, together with the Etymology and Pronunciation of all leading Terms, the whole arranged in one alphabet and illustrated with cuts and diagrams. For the class of readers for whose use this dictionary has been compiled the two volumes are a very complete handy-book for reference.

Arithmetic for the use of Schools. By George Heppel, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. (Relfe Brothers. Pp. 198.)—THIS work is the result of ten years' teaching, and the author believes he has treated his subject in an original manner. The whole of the examples, also, are original, and many of them new in principle. "The brief explanation of logarithms is intended for the benefit of those who have to use them for practical purposes, and who have not sufficient acquaintance with algebra to enable them to understand the theorems upon which their construction is based."

The Principles of Book-keeping by Double Entry, in a series of easy and progressive exercises. By Henry Manly, Principal Writing-Master and Teacher of Book-keeping in the City of London School. (Stanford. Pp. 115.)—WE have glanced over Mr. Manly's book, and have come to the conclusion that it will prove a valuable aid to all masters teaching book-keeping. The examples are very intelligible and will be easily comprehended by the pupil.

MAGAZINES AND SERIALS.

Blackwood, besides the continuations of "Tony Butler," the "Chronicles of Carlingford," and "Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and other Things in General," contains several articles of great interest. The first is the "Fleet of the Future," in which the writer reviews the condition of our present navy very fully, states many important facts, and makes many equally important suggestions. "Louis Napoleon as a General" is another article of interest. The writer goes over the whole Italian campaign, notes down every march, counter-march, and manoeuvre, examines carefully every battle-field, and watches with a critical eye the hourly fortunes of every battle. He comes to the conclusion that there is too much hesitancy, too much evasion in the character of the Emperor for high generalship. "Should he," says the writer, "take the field in another war, we should expect that his combinations would be well calculated, his movements methodical and accurate; but we should doubt the resolution, not of the man, but of the general, and we should expect that, opposed to a skilful and

THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

resolute adversary, prompt and ready to fight, he might play for a high stake and lose it." The writer of "A Letter from Schleswig-Holstein" thinks that "we have incurred obloquy and contempt in trying to prevent Holstein going to Germany." "We might," says he, "recover our prestige by a successful war, but we should inevitably conclude a treaty giving Holstein to Germany at the end of it. Schleswig will be divided, and, together with Holstein, handed over, if not to any of the Augustenborgs, to some German prince, for three simple reasons:—first, because forty millions of people are determined to have it; secondly, because the Emperor of the French will not consent to its re-annexation by a personal union to Denmark; and, thirdly, because any such re-annexation would be as certainly productive of a war in the course of a few years as would the forced union of the Northern and Southern States of America." "Cornelius O'Dowd" hits the Italians rather hard this month, and tells us some good things about Garibaldi, Cavour, and Antonelli.

THE first part of the late Mr. Thackeray's unfinished story of "Denis Duval" will, of course, have been the immediate attraction for all in this month's *Cornhill*. In style and manner it more resembles the author's exquisite "Esmond" than any of his previous serials. It has evidently been written with the utmost care, and Mr. Dickens's statement that, from the peculiar plan of the story, its unfinished condition will less affect its interest than might be supposed, is verified by a perusal of the present part. The story is, in form, an autobiography by a man already aged, so that much that is usually told at the end of a novel is here known at the beginning. We may mention as a proof of Mr. Thackeray's attention to reality in his fictions that we have heard it stated that the "Surgeon's Report" of the cause of the death of the Comte de Saverne, with which the present part closes, was furnished to Mr. Thackeray at his request by a medical friend, to whom he described the circumstances of the duel, and the mode of the death as he fancied it.

An article of considerable and somewhat novel interest in *Macmillan* is that entitled "Concerning the Organization of Literature." The writer gives an account of the constitution of the French Institute, and discusses various schemes that have been proposed for a similar or equivalent organization of the intellectual labourers of Great Britain, interspersing practical suggestions of his own, and, in particular, ending with a suggestion that perhaps the best beginning towards any such organization of literature as would be possible in this country might be made by a reform of the system of trusteeships of the British Museum. The honour of an elective trusteeship of the British Museum is regarded even now, he says, as the Blue Riband of Literature; but the present distribution of these Blue Ribands is not what it ought to be, and, if the nation or the House of Commons were to look after the matter, not only would the honours be distributed in better accordance with facts, but a central body would be formed whose influence on science and literature might be beneficial and regulative in many ways.

In spite of his absence in the Northern States, Mr. Sala still manages to keep up his contributions to *Temple Bar*. "The Streets of the World" are this month illustrated by Snargate Street, Dover. Mr. Edmund Yates has reached his ninth chapter of "Broken to Harness," and the author of "Lady Audley's Secret" has got the same length with "The Doctor's Wife." The article, "Shakespeare Commemorated," contains some sensible remarks, as well as some very ill-natured allusions.

In the *Eclectic* there is an excellent article on "English Painting in its Social Aspect," in which the writer takes an intelligent view of the influence such men as Turner, Ruskin, and the Pre-Raphaelite brethren have exercised on contemporaneous art. There are also genial criticisms of the rural poetry of William Barnes, and of the life and labours of Father Mathew. Lord Robert Montagu's "Four Experiments in Church and State, and the Conflicts of Churches," meets with no mercy at the hands of the editor.

IN *London Society* are two papers which are sure to interest all those who read for information as well as for pleasure. The first treats of Captain Sterling, the thunderer of the *Times*, and of Dr. John Black of the *Morning Chronicle*; and the second of the De la Poles of Hull, who were among the first of "the Merchant Princes of England." "How the Shareholders' Money goes: a Railway Battle at St. Stephen's, Westminster," is spiced with considerable humour.

The Rose, the Shamrock, and the Thistle contains an appreciative exposition of "Wordsworth's Poetry," by S. F. Williams, and some very pertinent remarks by Dr. Thompson on "Impure Water as a Cause of Disease." "An Hour in Westminster Abbey," "The Times of Shakespeare and some of his Intimates," and "A Note on the Story of Bovinian," by J. O. Halliwell, are all light, pleasant reading.

IN *The Churchman's Family Magazine* we find "The Clever Woman of the Family" continued and illustrated, as usual, by the equally clever pencil of Florence Claxton. The Rev. George Henry Sumner, Rector of Old Alresford, has written a second article on "The Ecclesiastical Commission," in which he brings some telling statistics to bear on the subject.

The Southern Monthly must not be taken for a pro-slavery organ. It is published in New Zealand, and "southern" has no reference to American geography or politics.—In the *St. James's Magazine* we find readable articles on "Pythagoras and the Poets," "The Banks of the Amazons," and "Royal Births and Baptisms." The continuations are—"The Man in Chains," by the author of "Sackville Chase," and "Bertie Bray, a Story that might be True," by the author of the "Cross of Honour," &c.

The first number of *The Theological Review: a Journal of Religious Thought and Life*, has come to hand. It professes a Unitarian theology, and, besides a long introduction, contains articles on "Saint Jerome and his Theological Correspondents," "Theodore Parker," "Kenrick's Biblical Essays," "Notices of Books," and "Ecclesiastical Chronicle." The tone is temperate.

WE have received part three of *Christian Work*, the Sixpenny Magazine, and part three of *Dalziel's Illustrated Arabian Nights' Entertainments*. Many of the pictures are page-size, and all of them are artistic in no ordinary degree.—*The Children's Friend, the Band of Hope Review*, and the *British Workman* have all been received; also a very sweet little tale, called "Margie's Remembrances," forming one of the *Magnet Stories*.

"LOST Sir Massingberd" has reached the nineteenth chapter; and *Chambers's Journal* can boast of as thrilling a serial tale as any of our periodicals, and yet retains that healthy quality which first made the *Edinburgh Journal* one of the great influences of the land.—*Good Words* is another vigorous number; and Mrs. Henry Wood, the author of "East Lynne," reaches this month part third of "Oswald Cray." The number has the usual amount of illustrations. That of "Polly," by J. E. Millais, is very quaint, but very sweet and beautiful in sentiment.—*The Intellectual Observer* continues noticeable for the quality of its illustrations and the carefulness of its editing.

THE Autographic Mirror has reached its second number. Among the examples will be found sketches and autographs by Thackeray and Leech; letters from Christian the Fourth of Denmark, Sir Philip Sidney, Washington, Nelson, Coleridge, Charles Kean, Charles Mathews, &c.

THE Art Student also reaches the second number. It contains a few woodcuts and a variety of short articles, addressed mostly to the student. A little popular exposition might, we think, be added now and then. We have received the current numbers of *Every Boy's Magazine*—as usual, capitally illustrated; *Events of the Month; The Family Herald; and How to Play Draughts, Backgammon, Dominoes, and Minor Games at Cards*. This last forms one of the *Family Herald* Handy-Books. We have received also six numbers of *Harrison's Shakespeare*, with very effective chromographic illustrations by Hodson's process; a pamphlet containing the reported *Speeches of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher* when in this country; a short but very interesting and able *Sketch of the Early History of the Medical Profession in Edinburgh*, by John Gairdner, M.D., Fellow, and formerly President of the College; and *Eight per Cent.*, "the only remaining legislative swindle to the injury of the working-classes." This last is not very temperately written.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

- ADDISON (Lieut.-Col. H. R.) "All at Sea;" or, Recollections of a Half-Pay Officer. Fcap. 8vo., bds., pp. 312. *Ward and Lock*. 2s.
 AIMARD (Gustave). Buccaneer Chief. A Romance of the Spanish Main. Fcap. 8vo., bds., pp. 384. *Ward and Lock*. 2s.
 AIMARD (Gustave). Trappers of Arkansas; or, the Loyal Heart. Fcap. 8vo., bds., pp. 337. *Ward and Lock*. 2s.
 ARNASON. Icelandic Legends. Collected by John Arnason. Translated by George E. J. Powell and Eirikur Magnusson. With 28 Illustrations. Post 8vo., pp. 263. *Bentley*. 10s. 6d.

BREWER (Rev. Dr. E. Cobham). Smaller History of France; Social, Political, and Literary. 18mo., pp. xviii—314. *Jarroll*. 2s. 6d.

BROWN (James). Bible Truths, with Shakspearian Parallels. Second Edition. With Illustrative Notes, and Index. Sm. cr. 8vo., pp. xxii—207. *Whittaker*. 5s.

BURY (Lady Charlotte). Two Baronets. A Novel of Fashionable Life. (Railway Library). Fcap. 8vo., bds., pp. xi—371. *Routledge*. 2s.

CHRISTIE. With Illustrations. 18mo., pp. 158. *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*. 1s. 6d.

CLARKE (Mary Cowden). Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines; in a Series of Fifteen Tales. New Edition. Three Volumes. Sup. roy. 16mo., pp. iv—1428. *Bickers and Son*. 10s. 6d.

CHAMBERS'S MINOR EDUCATIONAL COURSE, CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTARY TREATISES:—Introductory Reading, Reading Lessons, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and History. 18mo., cl. sd. *Chambers*. 1s.

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES:—*Magna Vita S. Hugonis Episcopi Lincolniensis*. From Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Imperial Library, Paris. Edited by Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A. Roy. 8vo., hf. bd., pp. lxviii—416. *Longman*. 10s.

LEEDS (Henry). *Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England*. Being a Collection of Documents, for the most part never before Printed, Illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Collected and Edited by Rev. Oswald Cockayne, M.A. Vol. 1. Roy. 8vo., hf. bd., pp. cxi—405. *Longman*. 10s.

CHURCHMAN ARMED (The). A Course of Lectures on the Distinctive Protestant Principles of the Church of England. By Eight Clergymen. Sm. post 8vo., pp. vii—223. *Hunt*. 4s. 6d.

COOKE (Chr.). Journey due East. Being the Journal of a Five Months' Trip to Lower Egypt, Palestine, and Turkey, in the Winter of 1862-3, returning by Athens and Rome to London. With Maps and Illustrations. Post 8vo., pp. xxvii—278. *Hall, Smart, and Allen*. 6s. 6d.

COWPER (William). Poetical Works. With Illustrations by Hugh Cameron, A.R.S.A. Sm. cr. 8vo., pp. xxviii—483. *Edinburgh: Nimmo*. 6s.

CULROSS (James, A.M.). Divine Compassion; or, Jesus showing Mercy. Sm. cr. 8vo., pp. vii—272. *Nisbet*. 3s. 6d.

DAGLEY (Helen). Told at Last. A Novel. Two Volumes. Cr. 8vo., pp. 444. *Emily Faithfull*. 12s.

DAILY SERVICE HYMNAL (The). 12mo., cl. sd., pp. xii—353. *Rivingtons*. 1s. 6d.

DEENE (Kenner). Ruth Rivers. A Story in Four Books. Three Volumes. Post 8vo., pp. 981. *Tinsley*. 3s. 6d.

ENGLISH CATALOGUE OF BOOKS (The) for 1863: also of the principal books published in the United States of America. Royal 8vo., sd. pp. 52. *Low*. 3s. 6d.

FIRESIDE TALES AND SKETCHES. Sm. cr. 8vo., pp. 222. *Chambers*. 2s. 6d.

FROUDE (James Anthony, M.A.). History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. Reign of Elizabeth, Vols. 1 and 2. Third Edition. 8vo. *Longman*. 28s.

GANNON (Nicholas J.). Above and Below. Two Volumes. Post 8vo. *Newby*. 21s.

GOULBURN (Edward Meyrick, D.D.). Idle Word: Short Religious Essays upon the Gift of Speech, and its Employment in Conversation. Second Edition, enlarged. Fcap. 8vo., pp. xv—148. *Rivingtons*. 3s.

GOULBURN (Edward Meyrick, D.D.). Introduction to the Devotional Study of the Holy Scriptures. Sixth Edition. Fcap. 8vo., pp. xvi—193. *Rivingtons*. 3s. 6d.

HARMONY (The) of Science and Faith. An attempt to ascertain how far belief in the Holy Scriptures is affected by the progress of modern scientific discovery. By the Writer of "The Bible in the Workshop," &c. Cr. 8vo., pp. xvi—323. *Macintosh*. 6s.

HOPKIN'S (T. Marsland, M.A.). Sermons, 12mo., pp. xii—336. *Rivingtons*. 5s. 6d.

HORATIO OPERA, with a literal Translation into English Prose. By Christopher Smart, A.M. New Edition, revised, with Notes. 18mo., pp. 235. *W. Allan*. 3s. 6d.

HOW TO WRITE; a Pocket Manual of Composition and Letter-writing; to which are added Forms for Letters of Introduction, Notes, Cards, &c. 18mo., pp. 156. *Glasgow: Marr*. *Houston*. 1s.

INCENTIVES TO PRAYER; being Devotional Passages selected from the Psalms. Cr. 8vo., cl. sd. *Whittaker*. 1s.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES (The) of the District of the Three Northern Rivers, the Tyne, Wear, and Tees, including the Reports on the Local Manufactures, read before the British Association in 1863. Edited by Sir W. G. Armstrong, J. Lowthian Bell, John Taylor, Dr. Richardson. With Notes and Appendices. Illustrated with Maps, Plans, and Woodcuts. Roy. 8vo., pp. xlii—308. Newcastle-on-Tyne: Reid. *Longman*. 21s.

IRVING. The Life of Edward Irving. Minister of the National Scotch Church, London. Illustrated by his Journals and Correspondence. By Mrs. Oliphant. Third Edition, Revised. With Portrait. Cr. 8vo., pp. ix—442. *Hurst and Blackett*. 9s.

JAMES (G. P. R.) Step-Mother. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo., sd. pp. 352. *Routledge*. 1s.

JONES'S MERCANTILE DIRECTORY OF THE POTTERY DISTRICT OF STAFFORDSHIRE. 1864. Cr. 8vo., pp. 291. *Jones and Proud*. 3s.

KINGSLEY (Mr.) and Dr. Newman; a Correspondence on the Question, Whether Dr. Newman Teaches that Truth is no Virtue? 8vo., sd. pp. 34. *Longman*. 1s.

LONG (Lady Catherine). Heavenly Thoughts for Evening Hours: Selections in Prose and Verse, with Passages from Scripture. With a Short Introduction. New Edition. 18mo. *Nisbet*. 4s. 6d.

MACKAY (Rev. Alexander). Elements of Modern Geography. For the Use of Junior Classes. Fcap. 8vo., pp. vi—297. *Blackwoods*. 3s.

MANLY (Henry). Principles of Book-Keeping by Double Entry, in a Series of Easy and Progressive Exercises. 8vo., pp. 115. *Stanford*. 4s. 6d.

M'CAUL (Rev. Alexander, D.D.). Examination of Bishop Colenso's Difficulties with regard to the Pentateuch. Part II. Cr. 8vo., cl. sd., pp. 60. *Rivingtons*. 2s.

LYTTON (Sir E. B.) The Boatman. By Pisistratus Paxton. 8vo., sd., pp. 16. *Blackwoods*. 1s.

NEVINS (J. Birkbeck, M.D.) Prescriber's Analysis of the British Pharmacopœia. 32mo., cl. sd., pp. 91. *Churchill*. 2s. 6d.

NIVEN (Rev. William, B.D.) Victory over Death. A Practical Exposition of the Fifteenth Chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians. Fcap. 8vo., pp. vii—210. *Hatchard*. 2s. 6d.

NOT QUITE THE THING. A Tale. Post 8vo., pp. 292. *Chapman and Hall*. 9s.

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PAUL. A Reading-Book for Evening Schools. Designed for the Use of the more Advanced Classes. Selected and Edited by the Rev. C. K. Paul. Fcap. 8vo., pp. vii—215. *Longman*. 1s. 6d.

PRAYERS FOR THE SICK AND DYING. By the Author of "Sickness: its Trials and Blessings." Fourth Edition. Fcap. 8vo., cl. sd., pp. viii—182. *Rivingtons*. 2s. 6d.

PREScott (William Hickling). Life of. By George Ticknor. With a Portrait. 8vo., pp. xli—511. *Routledge*. 12s.

PRIME (Samuel Ireneus). Five Years of Prayer, with the Answers. Sm. cr. 8vo., pp. viii—181. *Nisbet*. 2s. 6d. Cheap Edition, cl. sd. 1s.

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THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

- PULMAN (John). Anti-State Church Association and the Anti-Church-Rate League Unmasked; an Exposure of the Fallacies and Misrepresentations contained in Mr. E. Miall's "Title-Deeds of the Church of England to her Parochial Endowments." 8vo., pp. viii—257. *Macintosh.* 8s. 6d.
 PUNCH. Reissue. Vol. 37. July to December 1859. 4to., bds. *Office.* 5s. Vols. 36 and 37 (1859) in One Vol., 10s. 6d.
 RAWLINSON (George, M.A.) Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World; or, the History, Geography, and Antiquities of Chaldea, Assyria, Babylon, Media, and Persia, Collected and Illustrated from Ancient and Modern Sources. In Four Volumes. Vol. 2. 8vo., pp. ix—544. *Murray.* 16s.
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MISCELLANEA.

AT the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Literary Fund, held on Wednesday last, Earl Granville and Lord Dynevor were elected Vice-Presidents in the place of Archbishop Whately and Lord Normanby, deceased; the Dean of Canterbury and Mr. R. S. Holford were elected Members of Council, and Professor Owen, the Dean of Westminster, and Mr. Anthony Trollope, Members of the General Committee. Mr. Robert Bell accepted the office of Registrar, and Mr. W. F. Pollock that of Treasurer. It was announced that £1585 had been distributed in grants during the year to distressed authors, the classification of the grants being as follows:—£420, in 12 grants, to writers of History and Biography; £50, in 2 grants, to authors on Biblical Literature; £190, in 5 grants, to writers on Science and Art; £235, in 6 grants, to writers in periodicals; £130, in 3 grants, to writers of topography and travels; £150, in 6 grants, to writers on Classical and Educational subjects; £180, in 6 grants, to poets; £95, in 6 grants, to authors of essays and tales; £25, in 1 grant, to a dramatic author; £60, in 3

grants, to writers on Law; and £50, in 2 grants, called miscellaneous. The total number of persons relieved has been 54, of whom 12 were relieved for the first time, 20 for the second, 5 for the third, 5 for the fourth, 4 for the fifth, 1 for the sixth, 4 for the seventh, 1 for the eighth, 1 for the tenth, and 1 for the thirteenth. Of the persons relieved 12 were females. The lowest sum granted was £10, the highest £80.—It is expected that the next Anniversary Dinner of the Fund, to be held on the 18th of May, and at which the Prince of Wales is to preside, will be unusually brilliant and productive.

THE Prince of Wales has intimated to the Council of University College, London, his acceptance of office of Vice-Patron of the Hospital, which has been vacant since the death of the Duke of Sussex.

WHETHER there will be any State-honour, or, in default of that, whether there ought not to be some public testimonial to Sir Rowland Hill on his retirement from the Secretaryship of the Post-Office, is a question we hear generally asked. *Punch*, in his characteristic way, has thrown out in this week's number a taking suggestion—a good notion, were it but practicable. But the scheme might be varied.

WITH reference to a doubt expressed in an article in our last number, whether the celebrated work of Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes entitled "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table" was known in an English edition, we have been informed that the work has been reprinted here and largely sold, and that Messrs. Strahan & Co. have reached a third edition with their reprint.

MR. GEORGE GROVE having, in a letter to the *Times*, seriously impugned the authenticity of the plates in Signor Ermelio Pierotti's expensive work, "Jerusalem Explored," purporting to be from photographs, Signor Pierotti has written to the same journal affirming their authenticity and reserving more detailed reply.

THE sale of the late Mr. Thackeray's house and effects will take place under Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood's hammer on Wednesday next, the 16th instant.

MESSRS. HODGES, SMITH, & CO. announce a new and revised edition of Rev. Dr. Lee's work on "The Inspiration of Holy Scripture" as on the eve of publication. The author has just been nominated to the Archdeaconry of Dublin by Archbishop Trench—the first appointment made by his Grace as Primate, and one that has given general satisfaction.

MESSRS. RIVINGTONS have just issued "Morning Prayer" and "Evening Prayer," arranged as each part of the service follows in the performance, so that there is no difficulty of finding places, as is sometimes the case with the Book of Common Prayer as usually printed. Each service is bound up so that, by reversing the book itself, Morning or Evening Prayer is made to commence the volume.

POSTAGE-STAMP collecting is becoming quite an absorbing pursuit instead of the mere childish amusement one is apt to imagine it. *Once a Month* is the title of a new postage-stamp magazine, the first number of which is to appear at Manchester on Tuesday next, making the tenth publication of this class now in circulation in Great Britain.

THE first portion of an abridged translation or digest of Mr. Henry Kingsley's recent novel, "Austin Elliot," appears in the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the contributor being M. E. D. Forges. It is rather curious that the translator or condenser of a novel should make a mistake as to its author. But, in a footnote, M. Forges informs his readers that the work he is introducing to them, and which he calls "Etude de la Vie Aristocratique Anglaise," is by Mr. Henry Kingsley, "the author of 'Alton Locke.'"

THE following have been nominated members of the Committee of the new scientific Mexican expedition of France:—Marshal Vaillant, Baron Gros, Michel Chevalier, Jurien de la Gravière, Boussingault, Combe, Decaisne, Faye, Longpérier, Maury, Milne-Edwards, Quatrefages, Sainte-Claire Deville, Tesson, Larrey, Angrand, Ribourt, Viollet-le-Duc, Daly, Marie-Davy Saint-Martin, Brasseur de Bourbourg, Aubin, Bellaguet, Duruy.—There is, further, a new series of "Archives des Missions scientifiques et littéraires" to be prepared, of which a volume in 8vo. is to appear annually. 1000 copies of this will be issued from the imperial printing-office, and the proceeds are to go to the fund for scientific and literary missions.

At the annual meeting of the French Booksellers' Association, held last week, it was stated

that, within the last year, more than 12,000 new publications have appeared in Paris alone. Music and engravings reached the figure of 20,000. The provinces have produced during the same time more than 6000 works. The export trade has flourished in a no less remarkable degree. While in 1862 the sum total of the value of books, engravings, and lithographs exported was 15,829,930 francs; it amounted in 1863 to 17,477,435 francs; and, while in the former year paper, &c., were exported to the amount of about 14 millions of francs, the value of the export in 1863 is calculated at about 17 millions.

NEW Paris dramas are: "Hector," by Victor Sardon, the principal part written for Madame Dejarzet; "The Widow of the Camelias," a comic epilogue to the "Lady of the Same Flowers," by O'Connel, the portrait-painter. "The Folies Dramatiques" are preparing for immediate production "The Coachmen of Paris," by Paul Mercier, and "La Fleur de Pais," by H. de Suckan, a vaudeville. Aug. Macqueut has written for the Gaîté "La Maison du Baigneur;" Jules Favre, the celebrated M.P., has dramatized a small proverb, which has been produced with the greatest applause, entitled "Entre l'arbre et l'écorce il ne faut pas mettre le doigt."

THE Emperor has bought the Château Chambord, in order to declare it national property, and thus to preserve it as a historical monument.

By the subventions contained in the French budget for the current year, it appears that the Grand Opéra in Paris receives annually 820,000 francs; the Théâtre Français and the Comic Opera get 240,000 francs each; the Théâtre Lyrique and the Odéon 100,000 francs each. The Paris Conservatory and its branch establishments have 195,000 francs; the fund for artists and writers 90,000 francs; and there is a further sum for the encouragement and furtherance of young authors and artists amounting to 470,000 francs. During 1863 the twenty-three Paris theatres paid in *tantièmes* to their authors and composers about a million and a half.

THE Délassemes Comiques have been definitely closed. The whole part of the city where they are situated is about to be rebuilt.

"BEST POLICY" is the title of a new domestic drama by Melchior Meyr, in Munich; "The Forester's House," a drama by Hieronymus Lorm, is preparing for immediate performance at Vienna; Anna Lohn has written "Pindar's Works," a comedy now performed at Wallner's Theatre in Berlin, and Rudolph von Zeitz has produced a new comedy, called "Happy Parents."

THE latest crop of German pamphlets on Schleswig-Holstein contains, among others:—"Schwerdt und Wage für Schleswig-Holstein's altes gutes Recht;" "Schleswig-Holstein's Recht und des deutschen Volkes Pflicht;" "Für Schleswig-Holstein! Fliegende Blätter für den Landmann;" Jannasch, "Vortrag über Schleswig-Holstein;" "Schleswig-Holstein's Recht und die dritte Machtgruppe;" "Die Ereignisse in Schleswig-Holstein," with maps.

LÖWENTHAL, "Herr Schleiden und der Darwinische Arten-Entstehungs-Humbug;" Langen, "Die letzten Lebenstage Jesu;" Moleschott, "Die Einheit des Lebens,"—are among the most recent German productions.

M. ALBERT DEKKEN has just published at Naples "Storia di Beatrice Cenci e de' suoi tempi: con Documenti inediti: per Carlo Tito Dalbono;" and a valuable monograph, "Entomologia della Calabria Ulteriore: Memoria di Achille Costa," 80 pages 8vo., and four plates.

At Altona has just been published a "Portrait of his Royal Highness Frederick VIII., Duke of Schleswig-Holstein," which is greedily purchased.

CARL GUTZKOW is busy with a new novel, which seems to have grown out of the studies he made for a recent lecture on Argula von Grumbach, a contemporary of Luther, who was of important service to the cause of the Reformation. We can only hope that the gifted author will not adhere to his usual imperial measure of nine stout volumes.

"JOSEPH II. und Francis Joseph I., eine Historische Parallele," by J. F. Faber, a reprint from the *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift*, has appeared in a separate form.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Dr. Michael Sachs of Berlin, which took place a few weeks ago. He was one of the foremost savans in the field of Jewish literature, besides having a vast mastery over classical philology. His "Religiöse Poesie der Juden in Spanien" and "Beiträge zur Sprach- und Alterthumsforschung" will ensure his name a high place among scholars.

THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

"SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN'S die Erinnerungen, besonders aus den Jahren 1848-1851," by Otto Flock, is one of the most recent contributions to the vexed question.

A THIRD edition of Ritter and Preller's capital text-book, "Historia Philosophiae Graecæ et Romanae," has just appeared at Gotha, greatly enlarged by L. Preller.

WE have the following Italian novelties:—*"I fasti dell' Indipendenza Italiana;"* Maltigana, *"Storia del risorgimento d'Italia dalla morte di Cavour alla catastrofe d'Aspromonte;"* also, *"Storia della rottura di Novara alla proclamazione del Regno d'Italia dal 1849 al 1861, con narrazioni anecdotiche relative alla spedizione di Garibaldi nelle due Sicilie."* Further, a translation of Paul Heyse's novelettes by G. Stafforello, *"Historia della Reina d'Oriente, Poema cavalleresco del XIII. Secolo,"* edited by A. Bonucci; *"Sonetti i Canzoni,"* by A. Delli Berti, a poet of the fourteenth century, published for the first time; G. Casoni, *"La Liberta della Chiesa in Italia: Considerazioni e avvertenze con noti e documenti;"* *"La Bibbia, osservazione desunte della Storia e dalle Scienze naturali,"* by J. G. Grisi; and *"Opuscoli vari (Del matrimonio, Confutazione di un Enciclica ad Antimo; Roma e il mondo; Dialoghi filosofici; Commedie filosofiche),"* by M. Liberatore.

No. 43 of the new edition of the "Vocabolario della Lingua Italiana compilato dagli Accademici della Crusca," edited by Giuseppe Manuzzi, at Florence, brings the work down to the word *Moco.*

MR. LEONARD HORNER, F.R.S.

DURING the present week Science has lost one of her votaries, and the poor a firm friend, in the death of Mr. Leonard Horner, a Fellow of the Royal and twice President of the Geological Societies. He died at his house in Montagu Square on the 5th instant, in his seventy-sixth year. His life has been a widely-useful one, for, although we find him as early as 1811 helping to found the now magnificent science of Geology, he was, in the infancy of the London University, prevailed upon by Lord Brougham to accept its wardenship, and did much to ensure its present success. Not content with thus organizing the education of the rich, in 1831 he founded the institution in Edinburgh since known as the "Watt's Institution and School of Arts"—the fruitful mother of all our thousand mechanics' institutes and working men's clubs, which at the present moment are teeming with benefit for those of our working population who are wise enough to profit by them. Villari, the author of "Savonarola," who has lately been travelling in Scotland, and collecting information relating to public instruction, in an interesting article in the *Revista Italiana di Scienze, Lettere ed Arte* for November 8, 1863, pays a valuable tribute to Mr. Horner's exertions in this direction. Later still we find him one of the promoters of the issue of cheap useful literature amongst the working classes, and, with Lord Brougham, one of the most active members of the Council of the Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge, furnishing, himself, a series of interesting articles on Geology (his special subject) to the pages of the *Penny Magazine*. More of his most useful labours were connected with his appointment (in 1833) as one of the chief inspectors under the Factory Act, and his publications arising out of that appointment have been extensively acted upon, and are still amongst the most valuable works of reference connected with the subject. The address presented to him by the factory operatives when he retired from his factory commissionership is a document which shows how much they looked up to him as a protector. In exerting himself in their behalf he was usually taking a line unpopular to the rich manufacturers, and not unfrequently to the Government under which he acted, who were forced by a majority in the House of Commons into the present system of inspection.

We must content ourselves, this week, in dealing with Mr. Horner's scientific labours, by alluding to his attempt, in his papers in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1855 and 1858, to fix the date of certain antiquarian remains in Egypt by observations on the thickness of Nile sediment found at the base of the statue of Rameses, &c. In Sir C. Lyell's recent work on the "Antiquity of Man," page 38, he alludes to the objections made by certain Egyptologists to Mr. Horner's endeavours to obtain a chronometric scale by the aid of such deposits of Nile mud. But Mr. Lubbock has, in a lecture given a few weeks ago at the Royal Institution, successfully answered the objection.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Anonymous Communications cannot be inserted.)

DR. LATHAM'S NEW "JOHNSON."

To the Editor of THE READER.

SIR,—I observe that Dr. Latham, in the preface to his new edition of Johnson's Dictionary, says, in discussing the word "able-bodied," "There is no such word as either *body* (verb) or *bodied*." An error so strange and complete at the outset of an undertaking of such pretensions as Dr. Latham's deserves immediate refutation, and I therefore beg to trouble you with a few instances of the use of the verb *to body*, and its participle *bodied*, at all periods of the language, from 1449 downwards, which instances have been collected for the Philological Society's new English Dictionary, and are at present in my hands.

Bodied, pp. :—

1. "Even as we cristen men holden now oure God to be bodili, and to be *bodied* in a manner which no cristen man kan at the ful comprehend and understande."—1449. Peacock's "Repressor," p. 245.

2. "Many fresh springs doe bubble from the hills . . . which with a longing desire of societie search out their passage till they meet and conjoine in the vallies, and gathering still strength with more branches, lastly grow *bodied* able to beare ships into the land."—1614. Speed, "Theatre of Great Britain," p. 19, col. 1, ch. x.

3. "If I look into my orchard, I see the well-grafted scions yield, first a tender bud; itself after many years is *bodied* to a solid stock, and, under the patience of many hard winters, spreads forth large arms."—1656. Bishop Hall, "Soliloquies," p. 16.

4. "They are in colour like other mites, but *bodyed* and shaped like scarabus."—1664. Power, "Exper. Philos., p. 18.

4a. "And lastly our Saviour's 'Go ye cursed into everlasting fire' . . . seems to be a clear confirmation of Devils' being *bodied*."—1678. Cudworth's "Intell. Syst., b. i., ch. v., p. 817, 31.

4b. "The women in Corniemtzy goe with their coates close *bodied*, and the neather bodies gathered like a frocke."—1625. "Purchas, his Pilgrimes," pt. ii., p. 1421.

4c. "So the light *body'd* cranes united fly,
And with the screams torment the winter sky."

—1729. T. Cooke, "Tales, Proposals, &c., p. 121.

5. "*Bodied* or bodiless, it is the one fact important for all men:—but to Dante, in that age, it was *bodied* in fixed certainty of scientific shape; he no more doubted of that Malebolge Pool, that it all lay there with its gloomy circles, with its *alti guai*, and that he himself should see it, than we doubt that we should see Constantinople if we went thither."—1840. Carlyle, "Heroes and Hero-worship," sect. iii., p. 140.

6. "Saw the very God, the Highest,
Stand upon the paved-work of a sapphire;
Like the *bodied* heaven in clearness
Shone the stone."

—1855. R. Browning, "Men and Women," ii., "One Word More," p. 240.

Body, v. a.:—

7. "Gabriel (no blest spirit more kind or fair)
Bodies and cloathes himself with thicken'd
Air
All like a comely Youth in life's fresh bloom;
Rare workmanship, and wrought by hea-
venly Loom."

—1656. Cowley, "Davidis," b. ii., vol. i., p. 353. Ed. 1710.

8. "Else spight of Fate, in some faire forme of
day
Myself I'd *bodied*, throwne my sythe away,
And broke my glasse."

—1634. "Hobington Custard," p. 14.

9. "After he had thus talked awhile (*bodying* each word with active emphasis) he returned also into the cave."—1657. Thos. May, "The Life of a Satirical Puppy called Nim," p. 43, § 2.

I do not say anything of the form *body forth*, as that usage is given by Johnson (ed. 1808), being the only one he notices. Richardson has *body*, v., and *bodied*, but his quotations are only for the past participle, and do not mention any such usage as those in my extracts 7, 8, and 9.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W.M. GEE, Jun.

Boston, Lincolnshire, March 3rd, 1864.

SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S LECTURES ON "THE STRUCTURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE MAMMALIA" AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

IN the thirteenth lecture, delivered on the 1st of March, the anatomy of the chimpanzee was continued. The organ of voice, or larynx, has all the essential characters of that of man; it is not, therefore, from the anatomical constitution of this part, that the ape does not talk. Connected with it are two air-pouches, exaggerations of structures existing in man; in adult chimpanzees of both sexes the pouch on the left side undergoes a very remarkable enlargement, extending beneath the muscles into the cellular space of the anterior triangle of the neck, and even into the axilla. The function of this great air sac is at present entirely a matter of speculation.

The chimpanzee has the same dental formula as man—viz., $i. \frac{2-2}{2-2}$, $c. \frac{1-1}{1-1}$, $p. \frac{2-2}{2-2}$, $m. \frac{3-3}{3-3} = 32$ —and the teeth agree with his in many of their most characteristic features. Of the incisors, the median pair in the upper jaw and the outer pair in the lower jaw are the largest; the upper premolars have two cusps, of which the external is the best developed; the lower premolars have two cusps connected by a transverse ridge; both the upper and lower molars have the same pattern as those of man, but in a marked and exaggerated form. Among the points in which the teeth differ from those of man are the arrangement of the alveolar arch, the sides being quite parallel, or even slightly concave externally (a tendency to this form was seen in the lower races of men); the absolute size of the teeth is greater, the upper canine especially is much larger, particularly in the male sex, where it is as prominent and pointed as in the carnivora, though only used as a weapon of offence and defence, not in securing prey; the anterior premolars of the lower jaw present a certain declivity of the front edge, forming an approach to the very peculiar form of this tooth among the lower apes; the premolars of the upper jaw are implanted by three, those of the lower jaw by two fangs, presenting in this respect a considerable difference from those of the human subject. In the deciduous dentition we find the essential human characters repeated, with remarkable differences of detail. The first canines are proportionately small; the pattern of the milk molars of the upper jaw is as in man, but, in the lower jaw, it differs considerably, the posterior tooth having only four cusps instead of five. In the order of succession there is a difference from that observed in man, the great canine not coming into place until after the molar series is complete.

Of the brain a remarkably excellent account has lately been published by Mr. Marshall, the statements in which Professor Huxley had himself been able to verify on a recent specimen. The largest brain of an adult chimpanzee is rather less than half the size of the smallest normal human brain ever measured; and, as shown by casts that were exhibited, very much less than half that of the average Australian or African brain. In a young chimpanzee the brain weighed 14 oz., that of a European child at a corresponding period of dentition weighing 38 oz. The form differs from that of man in being less convex in the parietal region, but more particularly in the great diminution of the anterior or frontal region, which is very pointed and greatly excavated beneath, corresponding with the great projection of the roof of the orbits into the cranial cavity. The cerebral hemispheres agree with those of man in the manner in which they cover all the other parts, so that, on looking at their upper surface, no portion of the olfactory lobes or cerebellum can be seen. According to Mr. Marshall, the distance which the cerebrum projects over the cerebellum posteriorly is greater proportionately to its length than in the ordinary human brain. If we adopt the old division of the hemisphere into three lobes—anterior, middle, and posterior—we find them all represented in the chimpanzee's brain, and agreeing with the definitions given of them in human anatomy. The five lobes of the outer surface, as defined by Gratiolet, can also be distinctly traced, and present all the sulci and gyri which have been described in man, with the following differences in detail:—The comparative simplicity of the convolutions, and the symmetry of the two sides, which was seen to distinguish the Bosjeswoman's brain from the European's, are here carried to a very much further degree. The fissure of Sylvius is less inclined than in the human brain; the fissure of Rolando is placed further forwards;

THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

the insula is no longer completely covered by the temporal lobe in front; of the annexed gyri only the second, third, and fourth appear on the surface; the first is folded upon itself, forming the external perpendicular fissure—a peculiarly simian character. On the inner face of the hemisphere every gyrus and sulcus seen on the human brain can be distinctly traced, with slight differences of detail.

In the inferior anatomy of the brain may first be noticed the smaller proportionate volume of the corpus callosum. The lateral ventricles are, in proportion to the size of the brain, as large, or larger, than in man, and have the same general form. The anterior cornu sends no prolongation into the olfactory lobe. The descending cornu contains the hippocampus major, which frequently shows digitations upon its terminal part. The posterior cornu has the same form, and extends as far back as in man, and contains within it a well-developed hippocampus minor and collateral eminence, having the same relation to fissures on the surface as in man, as can be most readily demonstrated by transverse sections. The cerebellum is singularly like that of man, but is larger in proportion to the cerebral hemispheres, as are the nerves which arise from its inferior surface.

In the fourteenth lecture, on March 3rd, an outline was given of the laws which regulate the growth of the chimpanzee, which present, in some respects, singular differences from those observed in the human subject. The total height of the whole body, when full grown, is about three times the height at birth; there is the same comparatively small increase in the head as in man, the vertical height of the adult skull being only twice that of the new-born animal. The body, arms, and legs all continue to grow at about the same rate, the proportions of the adult and young chimpanzee being nearly the same (except as far as concerns the head), instead of widely different, as was seen in man. The hand and foot are proportionably longer in the young; and, as growth advances, the other segments of the limbs increase at their expense. Among other changes which take place in the process of development may be noticed the early obliteration of the suture between the maxilla and the premaxilla, in which respect the chimpanzee approaches man and differs from all other apes. With growth also comes an immense increase of macrognathism and prognathism and a great development of the frontal sinuses and supra-orbital ridges, which greatly alter the external appearance of the skull.

A considerable range of variation may be observed between different individuals of the chimpanzee, as was demonstrated by a series of skulls placed upon the table; and Professor Huxley remarked that, if the tendency to vary was so strong in this anthropoid ape, that in a species having so limited a geographical area, and subject to so little change in climatic and other external conditions, we could find skulls differing from each other as widely as those of the European and Australian among men; we should not be surprised to find that man, spread over every part of the globe, should present the range of variation seen in his physical characters, nor should we find it necessary, in accounting for such variation, to go back to diversity of origin or difference of species.

The gorilla (*Troglodytes gorilla*) inhabits the same tract of country as the chimpanzee, but is, perhaps, not so widely spread. It lives more in the hilly inland parts. The little that is yet known of its habits is chiefly derived from the American missionaries to the West Coast of Africa. From their accounts it appears to assume the erect posture readily when on the ground; its stentorian howl can be heard at a great distance, and the old males are very ferocious. Its stature, when placed upright, is about five feet, perhaps never exceeding five feet six inches. The colour of its hair is blackish dun, in old animals grey. The integument of the exposed parts of the face, &c., is not pale, as in the chimpanzee, but black. The general proportions of the body are very like those of the last-named animal; but there are several minor differences—thus, the upper arm is longer than the fore-arm, instead of being nearly equal, and the hand is much shorter in proportion to the fore-arm and humerus. The foot is longer than the hand; the great toe is proportionately stouter than in the chimpanzee; the palm of the hand and sole of the foot are extremely broad, and there is a very marked syndactyly of the toes and fingers, extending as far as the end of the first phalanx. The nose is somewhat more projecting than in the chimpanzee; the external ear is very much smaller.

The number of the vertebrae of the different regions of the spine are the same as in the chim-

panzee; the cervical vertebrae are remarkable for the great elongation of their spinous processes, a modification related to the great weight of the head and jaws. The last lumbar vertebra has its lateral processes expanded and united with the sacrum. The thorax is of great size; the sternum broad and flat; the space between the last rib and the crest of the ilium very small. In no part of the organization of the gorilla is its difference from man so apparent as in the skull; the true characters of the brain-case are, however, concealed by the prodigious development of crests for the attachment of muscles and the great supra-orbital ridges. The brain-case itself, as seen in a section, is not so unlike that of man as it appears externally; its capacity in the largest cranium yet measured is thirty-five cubic inches. In the larger capacity, and the form of the mastoid process, the gorilla's skull is nearer that of man than is the chimpanzee's; in all other respects it approaches more to the lower apes, especially the baboons.

In the fifteenth lecture, March 5th, the anatomy of the gorilla was resumed. A marked character in the skull of degradation or departure from the human type, is seen in the continuance of the pre-maxillary suture up to adult age. In the limbs, on the other hand, the scapula presents a much closer resemblance to that of man than does that of the chimpanzee; such is the case also with the thumb, the pelvis, and the bones of the foot; indeed it may be noted generally, though with certain exceptions in either case, that, while in those points in the skull in which the gorilla differs from the chimpanzee the difference constitutes an approach to the lower apes, such differences as are observed in the limbs approximate it to the human form, so that it becomes a difficult matter, in summing up the osteological characters of the two animals, to say which is the nearest approach to man. In a sketch which Professor Huxley next gave of the myology of the gorilla the conclusion was much the same; some very interesting deviations from the muscular arrangements of the chimpanzee were pointed out, in some of which it departed further from, in others approached near to, the human type.

The dentition of the gorilla is fundamentally the same as in the chimpanzee and in man. It departs further from the human type in the immense size of the upper canine. The patterns of the molar teeth are the same. In the lower jaw the hinder tooth is generally larger than the preceding one, whereas in the chimpanzee it was generally as small or smaller. The deciduous dentition and the order of succession of the teeth differ from those of man in the same manner as in the chimpanzee. Connected with the larynx of the adult gorilla is a system of great cavities for air, like that described in the chimpanzee, but connected with both instead of only the left side of the larynx, and sending great sacculated caecal prolongations into all the interspaces between the muscles of the neck and into the axilla; of their use we are quite ignorant.

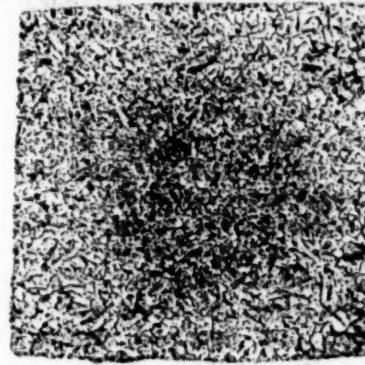
SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

AT the last meeting of the French Academy M. Milne-Edwards read a most interesting and important communication from M. Lartet and our countryman Mr. Christy, on some of the latest discoveries in the bone-caves of Central France. They have been fortunate enough to obtain numerous specimens of reindeer horn wonderfully etched upon and carved by those early Frenchmen who lived contemporaneously with that animal, and we believe that those specimens which Mr. Christy has brought home, and drawings of those left in Paris, will be among the *pièces de résistance* at the President of the Royal Society's *soirée* this evening.

As far back as 1847, Sir George—then Colonel—Everest wrote as follows:—"Whether the Meridional Series of the Great Arc of India will ever be carried to the northward of its present limit is a question which will depend on so many circumstances that any opinion hazarded regarding it would be vain and useless. I have always been of opinion that an approximate series should be attempted, and the practicability of a final measurement thereby ascertained, because, even though extreme accuracy should not be arrived at, yet the trace contemplated would extend our geographical knowledge over a part of the globe highly interesting and but little known; and, though in truth there is a belt to be passed through of several hundred miles in extent, over which the Chinese government have a control nominal or real, yet, as that belt is bounded by the territory of Russia on the north and the British possessions

on the south, the jealousy to be apprehended from that source would no doubt be mainly counteracted by the influence of two such potent neighbours, could they ever be persuaded to act combinedly. An arc of the *meridian* extending from Cape Comorin in $8^{\circ} 9'$ to the northern extremity of the Russian dominions near Nova Zembla! It is a vast project certainly!" This junction between the Russian and Indian triangulations would result in an arc of meridian of about 65° . A hope has always existed that Sir George Everest's magnificent project, which almost rivals the arc of *parallel* from Valentia to Orsk, might some day be realised. The day seems approaching. Our improved relations with China, the advance of geodesy in Russia, the co-operation of Continental nations in works of this kind, and the great interest which the progress of geography now commands, all favour the idea, and the great importance of such a work as a contribution of the highest value to our knowledge, as well of the mathematical as of the physical characteristics of the earth, makes us welcome the rumour that it is on the eve of accomplishment with the greatest pleasure.

WE are enabled, by the kindness of Mr. Sorby, to lay specimens of the latest nature-printing process before our readers. Referring to our last week's remarks, we need only mention that the steel-cuts which we have chosen represent a square bar of iron twice converted, the centre being steel of



low temper; and a round bar of Shortridge and Howell's "homogeneous metal" converted, trans-



verse section, showing a much coarser crystalline structure than the other specimen. When the prints are mounted as stereoscopic objects the impressions show admirably, for they bear a low magnifying power to great advantage, which brings out their perfection. In justice to Mr. Sorby, we should remark that our paper is scarcely adapted to his process.

IT is the intention of the French government to send out a scientific expedition to Mexico, and a commission charged with its organization has already been formed. Amongst the members of the commission are—Maréchal Vaillant, Michel Chevalier, Admiral de la Gravière, Boussingault, Decaisne, Maury, Milne-Edwards, de Quatrefages, Ste-Claire Deville, Baron Larrey, Viollet-le-Duc, César Daly, and Marié Davy. The attention of the expedition will be devoted to the whole range of science, including geography, geology, mineralogy, atmospheric phenomena, the native inhabitants and creoles, the animal and vegetable kingdoms, language, archaeology, history, monuments, &c.

WE have to announce the death of Dr. Casper, Professor of Medicine at the University of Berlin, which took place on the 24th ult.

AT the last meeting of the French Geographical Society on the 19th February, M. Vivien de St. Martin gave an account of the journey of Speke and Grant, and stated that the question of the source of the Nile is not yet settled. M. V. Guerin read an interesting paper on his archaeological journey to Jerusalem and its environs. M. Charnay, who has resided some time at Madagascar, gave some curious particulars of the habits and customs of the Hovas. He read articles of their code and a Hovas fable. Mr. Maunoir presented two instruments to determine the scale of geographical and topographical maps.

THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

OUR astronomical readers will be glad to learn that the great Equatorial at Greenwich has been lately employed in observations of the great nebula of Orion, a drawing of which is to be made by Mr. Carpenter. On the evening of January 11th it was splendidly seen. It was the opinion of the observers, Messrs. Stone and Carpenter, that the portions about the so-called jaws were not so accurately represented in the late drawing by Professor G. P. Bond as in that of Sir J. Herschel, printed in the "Results of the Cape Observations, 1847." There is a squareness of outline about the so-called jaws, and an almost total absence of luminosity within them, in the drawing of Professor Bond, that certainly was not presented by the nebula on this evening. The drawing of Sir J. Herschel appeared to represent, as accurately perhaps as any drawing could, the appearances presented about the jaws; the only marked deviation being that the wisp of luminous matter, 10° following and 300 divisions north in Sir John Herschel's drawing, appeared to point more towards the trapezium than there represented. The other parts of the nebula have not yet been examined with the same care as the portions about the jaws. At the next opposition of Orion the nebula should be parcelled out to different observers, and a combined attack be made on it.

We may perhaps be doing a service to many of the members of the various Learned Societies, which are now in full activity, by referring them to the full and—as far as we know—unique account of the Scientific Societies and Institutions of the metropolis, which forms one of the features of Messrs. Saunders and Otley's recently published "Brown Book." It has evidently been compiled with much care, and should prove alike useful to strangers and habitués.

We have another map of the world to mention, and one on a much larger scale than Mr. Carrington's, and we mention it here, as, in addition to the lines of steam and telegraphic communication and overland routes, it shows the direction and velocity of ocean currents, deep-sea soundings, currents of air, colidal lines, and lines of equal magnetical variations. In short, it is a magnificently coloured and engraved physical map of the world. The editors are Herrn Berghaus and F. v. Stulpnagel, and it is published by the famous Perthes of Gotha.

WHEN Mr. Hilton, many years since, discovered, in human muscle, the small encapsulated body which Professor Owen afterwards showed to contain a microscopic worm, named by him *trichina spiralis*, little did either *savant* anticipate the important part this apparently mere scientific curiosity was destined to play. At the present day, the frequency with which it has been found in the muscles and intestines of the pig, and the fatal and serious results which have attended the consumption of flesh so contaminated, has spread a true panic throughout Germany, and we learn from the *Medical Times* that a committee has been appointed by the Berlin Medical Society, consisting of Virchow, Remak, Gurlt, and others, to examine into and report upon the whole subject. Thus far the disease has not been met with in any animal that is a vegetable feeder; and Dr. Langenbeck says that *trichinæ* have been found in extraordinary numbers last year in earth-worms (as many as 500 or 600 having been seen in a worm of middling size), which form part of the food of the animals which swine feed upon when left at liberty. He advises the swine to be always fed in styes, and debarred access to localities where worms are numerous. It is not reassuring to find that there is no symptom indicative of *trichiniasis* in the pig, which, to all appearance, may be a highly healthful animal, the microscope being, indeed, the only means of detecting the presence of the worm.

AT the sitting of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, held on the 1st of February, M. Pasteur brought before the members a new process for preserving animal substances, the invention of M. Pagliari, which he describes as very simple. He employs a liquid composed of alum, benzoin, and water, with a layer of which he covers the surface of the meat as with a varnish, which is then allowed to dry in contact with the air; and this, he states, is sufficient to prevent any decomposition in the meat. He explains the action of the preservative liquid as forming a thin film, invisible to the naked eye, which acts as antiseptic filter, permitting only the pure air to pass. This film forms a kind of covering, which, according to M. Pasteur's experiments, prevents the entry of fermenting and decomposing matters, whilst it permits evaporation to take place freely. Animated substances immersed in the fluid are stated to be preserved for any length of time.

MM. J. Jobst and O. Hesse of Stuttgart have communicated to a recent number of the *Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie* the results of some researches undertaken by them to ascertain the active principle of the Calabar or ordeal bean used in Upper Guinea for testing the guilt of prisoners. Investigations on this subject had been undertaken by Christison and Hanbung, but no decisive results were arrived at. MM. Jobst and Hesse have now succeeded in obtaining from the bean, in extremely minute quantities, an alkaloid, which they call *Physostigmin*, and in which they have ascertained, by experiments on rabbits, the poisonous property of the bean resides. What may perhaps give to this discovery an importance which would not otherwise attach to it is, that it has been found that two drops of a solution of physostigmin, introduced into the eye of a rabbit which was not killed by poison, caused the pupil to contract one-fourth, whereas the eye of a rabbit poisoned by cyanide of potassium hardly contracted at all, and that of a rabbit poisoned by physostigmin was not perceptibly affected. These facts may some day be of service to medical jurisprudence.

We learn from *Les Mondes* that a Free and Public Chemical Laboratory has been established in the *Museum d'Histoire Naturelle* in Paris. At the museum till the present time chemistry only formed the subject of a perfectly theoretical study. MM. Chevreul and Fremy were the promoters of this valuable addition to this National Institution. The Laboratory will be under the direction of the Professors of Chemistry, and the manipulations will bear principally upon the application of chemistry to natural science and agriculture. Chemists and noted manufacturers, glad to promote the disinterested zeal of the professors, are eager to offer to the new laboratory instruments and chemical products which will be useful for the studies of the pupils.

The *Journal de l'Anatomie et de la Physiologie Normales et Pathologiques de l'Homme et des Animaux* has just commenced a new series, under the editorship of MM. Brown Séquard and Charles Robin. The first number of the new series is particularly interesting, and we hope to be able subsequently to refer to several of the papers at length; meanwhile we append a list of the contents of this number:—"Considerations on the natural philosophy and application to medicine of a method employed in investigating the cause of the differences in the natural waters made use of in dyeing," by M. E. Chevreul, Member of the Institute. "Memoir on the different modes of formation of organized substance in general and anatomical elements in particular," by M. Ch. Robin. "On the projection of the eye consequent upon a nervous lesion in the frog," by M. Liegeois. "Experiments and reflections on grafting in animals," by M. Paul Bert. "On the anatomical elements called *myeloplaces*," by Ch. Robin; and a notice of Bandelot's researches on the functions of the encephalon in fishes.

SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE.

FORMATION OF LAKES.—GLACIER-EROSION HYPOTHESIS.

Dublin, Feb. 27.

IN your paper of to-day I find a letter from Dr. Falconer in reply to mine, which opposed the views put forth by him as to the origin of mountains and valleys. He seems, however, to have taken my offer of battle à l'outrance as if it had been directed against himself rather than against the views which he only holds in common with many other geologists of the highest reputation, and accordingly first "raps me soundly" on his own account, and then pelts me with several great lumps of "authority." Allow me to assure him that he might administer to me much heavier "punishment" (to borrow a phrase from the prize-ring) without eliciting from me any ill-humour with one whom I esteem so highly as himself.

I am quite conscious of the weight of authority against the views which I advocate, and more especially that I am, in this matter, and almost in this matter only, now compelled to depart somewhat from the Cambridge teaching of my dear old master Professor Sedgwick. If I can venture to dissent from him, my audacity is not likely to meet with any greater trial. But I am also aware that my present views have never been without good authority on their side, and the number and weight of those who, like myself, are now adopting them, seem to be greatly on the increase.

After endeavouring for many years, both by observation in the field and consideration in the

study, to see my way clearly to definite conclusions as to the *modus operandi* by which the external features of the earth's surface have been formed, I have, within the last year or two, become convinced that those persons are in the right who attribute them all (except, of course, volcanic cones and craters) to the external influences alone. Nobody, I suppose, will deny that those who believe themselves to be in the possession of a great natural truth are bound by duty to their mistress, "Science," to take every fair opportunity of avowing and maintaining it, especially if it be one that has hitherto been misunderstood or ignored, and has great authorities against it.

One authority, however, adduced by Dr. Falconer I cannot at all admit as being either in favour of his views or against my own. Mr. Hopkins's first paper appeared in the *Cambridge Philosophical Transactions* for 1837, about which time I was much in Cambridge after taking my degree, at work in the Woodwardian Museum. I well recollect appealing to my old friend and college companion the Bishop of Natal, who was second Wrangler in the year 1836, for assistance in getting a clear notion of Mr. Hopkins's results, for his mathematical analysis was even then, I regret to say, rather too high for me.

In the year 1838 I published, in a provincial periodical, a paper on the geology of Derbyshire, in which I endeavoured to give, among other things, an abstract of Mr. Hopkins's results, and, having a copy of this paper by me, I quote the following passage, not as being perfectly accurate or complete, but as a little fuller than the one given by Dr. Falconer:—

"Mr. Hopkins has shown that this effect would be the production of great longitudinal fissures running parallel to each other in straight lines, and having others at right angles to them; that the directions of these systems of fissures would be determined by the directions of the principal tensions of the mass, the principal fissures being at right angles to the principal tension and parallel to the axis of elevation; that the fissures likewise would not begin at the surface, but at some point beneath it, and that those which are parallel are necessarily contemporaneous in origin; that subsequent movements would be likely to convert the longitudinal fissures into faults, producing considerable relative displacement of the beds on either side of them, and might cause the fissure to be very irregular in its width at different points; that the width of the transverse fissures, on the contrary, would be likely to be more regular, and the relative movements of the beds on either side of them to be less."

I ought to have added that, while all the parallel fissures of each system were shown to be necessarily contemporaneous, it was expressly stated that the two systems of fissures were not necessarily contemporaneous, as they would be inferred to be from Dr. Falconer's expression—"the resultant fractures will take place simultaneously in two directions."

I do not think that I have anywhere either written or said anything at variance with the principles thus laid down, or that I have ever forgotten or neglected them. It will be seen that they relate to subterranean fissures which afterwards become faults, and in some cases mineral veins, and that they must commence beneath the surface, although they will extend up to it. This consideration, together with the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Mallett in his investigations into the mechanical laws of earthquakes, seems to me to favour the notion that the amount of disturbance that takes place below will always be greater than that which reaches the surface. There is also nothing in Mr. Hopkins's laws incompatible with the belief that the movements of disturbance are small successive movements, and that, consequently, their surface effects might never be great, since the feature formed by each one might be obliterated before the next is produced.

In all the multiplicity of instances of great disturbance, whether of fracture or contortion, which I have myself examined, a geological section across the district showed that a vast amount of rock had been removed by denudations since the disturbing influences had ceased to operate. This empirical result of so many instances, without an exception, naturally impresses the mind with the force of a general law. Moreover, I never could see any evidence in proof of the whole amount of disturbance having taken place at once, while the attendant circumstances were very often in favour of the movement having been slow and gradual, whether it was continual or interrupted.

Dr. Falconer speaks of my terms as "not over-diluted by diffidence," and of the views I am now

THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

advocating as if they were merely "speculative opinions" not based "on a patient and close observation of facts." As he lays stress on his own explorations of the Himalayahs as entitling him to give an opinion on the subject, I may perhaps be pardoned for briefly mentioning my own opportunities of observation, premising that the mere magnitude of the mountains and valleys observed has no direct influence on the determination of the laws which have governed their formation. After spending two or three years in the examination of the geology of parts of the north of England, especially of Derbyshire, under the guidance of a pamphlet descriptive of it by Mr. Hopkins among other authorities, I proceeded in 1839 to Newfoundland, where I remained two years as Geological Surveyor of the colony. I was there much struck with the long, narrow, deep, winding "fiords" which penetrate some parts of its coast, and led to speculate on their origin. In 1841 I was enabled, with my friend Mr. Lyett, to compare these with the lesser but somewhat similar features shown in the escarpment of the Cotteswold Hills near Minchinhampton, and also to examine parts of Devon and Cornwall under the guidance of Professor Sedgwick.

During the years 1842 to 1846 I was enabled, as naturalist to H.M.S. *F'y* to see the volcanic islands of Madeira, with its "corral," of Teneriffe, St. Jago, the lesser Trinidad, St. Helena, St. Paul's, and Java, and the mountains of the Cape, Tasmania, N. S. Wales, and what is now called Queensland, and some of those of South and Western Australia.

On my return from this voyage I was engaged for five years in the geological survey of North Wales and of the South Staffordshire coal-field. In the latter I learnt much respecting faults underground, while in the former I took part with Ramsay, Smyth, Selwyn, and Aveline in the construction of the geological maps and sections of a district abounding in examples of mountains and valleys. We ran, altogether, several hundred miles of sections across these with the chain and theodolite, protracting their forms afterwards on the *true scale*, and inserting the inclinations and contortions and dislocations of the beds as carefully and as accurately as we could, so as to give as nearly as possible their *true form* underground. I think I may say then, without any vain boast, that no persons in the world had ever, before that time, had better opportunities than we had of studying the *true relations* between the external form and the internal structure of a mountainous district. For the last fourteen years I have been engaged with my colleagues of the Irish branch of the Survey in carrying on a similar work on the Irish mountains and valleys, taking an occasional trip, during our six weeks' leave of absence, to some more accessible points in Europe, including one visit to the Alps, or to parts of the British Islands I had not visited before. I may add that, during the last eight winters, I have always given one course of twenty-four lectures on Physical Geology, as well as one of thirty on Practical Geology, so that I have been compelled to define and systematize the results I had arrived at, in order to be able to explain them to others.

If, after spending twenty-eight years in this manner, my opinions are of no value, it cannot be helped; but, at all events, they cannot be said to have been formed without a "patient and close observation of facts."

After this outburst of egotism, let me add that I ask no man to adopt any opinion on my authority. Let us throw aside all authority, except as a voucher for observed facts, and for laws established by unrefuted arguments. All I ask is that the problem shall not be taken for solved until it has been fully argued out; and this has never yet been done. I stated that I could myself show that the hypothesis of the formation of the Alpine valleys by fracture, without erosion, involved a physical impossibility. I repeat what Dr. Falconer characterizes as a "boast;" but I never said that I could do it in your columns, or supposed that you could afford me the space, or the maps, sections, and diagrams that would be necessary. Neither will the daily work of the Survey, and of other pressing matters, now allow me the leisure to undertake the task.

When the Geological Survey maps of the Weald, and the geological sections across it, are all published, I believe that it will be quite easy to show that both the longitudinal and transverse valleys of that district are due solely to erosive action, and to apply to it a modification of the hypothesis which I have proposed for explaining the origin of the valleys of the south of Ireland. A slight examination of the country about Guildford and Dorking, and a day's visit to Tunbridge Wells last

spring, impressed me with the idea that there was no more difficulty in that case than in the many similar ones with which all workers among the Palaeozoic districts of the British Islands must be familiar.

I can quite understand that a certain amount of elevation and denudation had taken place along the axis of the Weald before the commencement of the Eocene period, so that the "Chalk with flints," and some of the beds below it down to the "Greensands," had been removed, as supposed by Mr. Prestwich, before the deposition of the "Thanet sand." Upon this denuded surface the Lower Eocene Tertiaries were deposited in level sheets across the south-east of England, from Essex into the Isle of Wight, including the Wealden area as I believe, and perhaps the Middle and Upper Eocenes also may have spread over large parts of that area. Since then a renewal took place of the elevatory movements along the Wealden axis from Salisbury Plain to Boulogne, and along the parallel axis which runs through the Isle of Purbeck and the Isle of Wight. Great denudation accompanied and followed the elevation, as it always does, at first from marine action, and afterwards from that of the atmosphere, the latter being still at work; and the present "form of ground" has been the ultimate result. Although it appears to me there will be no difficulty in this explanation, yet it is obvious that, till the Survey documents are published, there do not exist sufficiently extensive data as a basis for the discussion of the case.

I fear I am trespassing too far upon your space, but wish to notice very briefly one or two farther remarks in Dr. Falconer's letter. So far from putting myself "in direct conflict with the received demonstrations of geometry," I appeal to them for confirmation: any statement of mine which can be shown to be in conflict with them shall be kicked out of court by no one more heartily than by myself. Dr. Falconer says "synclinal and anticlinal foldings plainly prove the production of longitudinal troughs independent of erosion." Doubtless! but then these troughs are underground. If he uses the word "trough" as synonymous with "valley," I must ask him for an instance of a valley lined throughout by one bed of rock, the surface everywhere coinciding with that one bed. I never saw or heard of such an instance; when I do, I may, perhaps, be ready to admit that in that case a valley has been formed by the movement of the surface consequent on internal disturbance. Some valleys run over the axis of a synclinal and some along that of an anticlinal. Hills and ridges are equally discriminate, mound-like hills often being composed internally of beds arranged like a series of basins or saucers, one inside another. I never heard of any hill the surface of which was formed altogether of the same bed of rock, which ought to be the case if the hills were produced wholly by elevation. He says he cannot concede some of my assumptions on the origin of mountain valleys, because "they exclude the very great inequalities of surface antecedently caused by the mechanical acts of upheaval." Here, again, I assert that an accurate geological section across any such district would show that the surface which existed when the disturbances took place was separated from the present surface by a vast thickness of rock that has since been removed by denudation. We must always bear in mind that the movements of elevation and depression by which mountains and plains are raised into dry land or sunk beneath the sea may be quite distinct from those which originally tilted, and bent and fractured the beds of rock, and put them into the position they now occupy in the structure of the ground below the surface, and can often, perhaps always, be proved to have been so distinct.

The whole of Europe might slowly subside beneath the sea or be lifted five thousand feet higher, without any alteration in the dip of a bed, the shape of a contortion, or the "throw" of a fault. In his criticism on part of my paper on the "River Valleys of Ireland" Dr. Falconer gives a pretty fair account of the form of the valley of the "Blackwater," but his statement as to my proposed explanation of its peculiarities is certainly a funny one. He says that, according to me, "the river deserted a comparatively soft and low bed of limestone disposed upon a regular slope to erode its way through high ridges of rock as hard as adamant." Now, the limestone is certainly harder than the old red sandstone; and my explanation is based on the supposition that, at the time the river ran across it to commence the erosion of the ravines below, the longitudinal valley did not exist, and, therefore, that the ground there was not low. I have, however, no wish to

enter on a defence of my own production, which, if not "accepted by all geologists," has certainly not been rejected by all, and must stand or fall according to its truth or falsehood.

I can only say that what he calls my "recent sally" was not at all on account of my considering that he was "assailing my Blackwater speculation," but because I thought his speech at the Royal Geographical Society was calculated to do much harm if allowed to go forth without a contradiction of its errors. His acknowledged superiority as a paleontologist, and the interest and power of the speech itself, were calculated to give its statements a prestige which might induce others to pin their faith on his exposition of some of the laws of physical geology, as if they were unquestioned and unquestionable parts of the science.

I must confess, also, that I was to some extent actuated by the wish to lend to my colleague Ramsay's views on the glacier-origin of some lake-basins, which Dr. Falconer so vehemently assailed, such temporary support, until Ramsay had leisure and opportunity to defend them himself (which I knew he had not at the time), as my concurrence in many of them might afford.

Lastly, allow me to point out that the erroneous deductions hitherto prevailing on the mode of formation of the surface features have been themselves wholly "hypothetical assumptions." They have arisen in great measure from trusting to the impressions received by the eye when judging of heights and comparing them with distances, and in estimating the steepness of slopes. No one who has not been engaged in actually measuring these features, and has not laid them down on the *true scale*, instead of in the grossly distorted fashion usual in all sections, can be really aware how very deceptive are our impressions of heights and slopes until they have been corrected by accurate measurements and correct delineations, governed by that "*force brutale des chiffres*" which Dr. Falconer appeals to.

J. BEETE JUKES.

P.S.—I hope there was nothing in my former letter calculated to annoy Dr. Falconer or anyone else. If there was, it was quite unintentional, and still remains unrecognised by me. No one, I suppose, in these days pretends to infallibility, or can hope to make any statement on scientific matters, beyond those established truths which have become truisms, without having them called in question by somebody. If wisdom comes from a multitude of counsellors, it can only be after they have all had an opportunity of giving their opinions.

March 7th.

As I find you have reserved my reply to Dr. Falconer's first letter till after the appearance of his second, I will now put in as brief a form as possible what I have to say to the latter, so that it may appear as an appendix to the letter I sent you last week.

As, in my letter of February 1st, I expressly mentioned other causes than ice-action for the formation of lake-basins, I do not feel at all called upon to reply to Dr. Falconer's objections against attributing the formation of the Lake of Tiberias and the Dead Sea to that action. I should suppose that the Jordan once formed a regular river valley, with a continuous fall from the flanks of Lebanon to the Gulf of Akabah, and that a subsequent movement of depression occurred about the central part of the district traversed by that valley, accompanied, perhaps, by one of elevation in its lower portion. Whether there were any lakes about the position of the Lake of Tiberias and the Dead Sea before these movements took place I do not know, and am too ignorant of the nature and structure of the ground to offer even a guess on the point. I do not know who are the "good authorities" who have supposed that "a long straight fissure or crevasse, caused by mechanical disturbance, extended from Antioch to the Red Sea;" neither do I care to inquire, because they and I should obviously have no common knowledge or ideas on which to base a discussion. I must either unlearn all my own geology, or else they must learn it, before we could understand each other.

A little expedient occurs to me by which we can get a notion of the true form of the "deep precipitous basin" of the Dead Sea and of outlines of the beds of the Italian lakes. One of your columns is 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide, and contains 101 lines, in each of which there is room for 50 letters, giving nine lines to an inch vertically, and 20 letters to an inch horizontally. If we turn the page half round so as to hold the sides of the columns, or the lines between the columns, in a horizontal position, they will

THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

serve as datum-lines, and the lines and letters will give us distances by which we can trace the outlines of sections across these basins with sufficient approximate accuracy for our purpose, taking the figures given by Dr. Falconer in his last letter as our data for these outlines.

A section across the Dead Sea on a scale of one inch to the mile would, if it be 10 miles (52,800 feet) broad, be as long as one of your columns with five lines cut off at either end. Taking the line between two columns to represent the sea-level, the surface of the Dead Sea would be represented by a parallel line drawn through the fifth letter-space below it, and its maximum depth would occur at the tenth letter-space, the subaqueous cliffs of 900 feet at the sides being rather less than the width of three letters. This section would be something like that of a dinner plate, a little deeper than usual about the middle, if we broke it across and held it up edgeways.

A section across the Lago Maggiore where it is 2600 feet deep, and three miles (or 15,840 feet) wide, if drawn on a scale of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches to the mile, would have almost exactly the length of one of your columns, while its depth would be eight letter-spaces less than the width of the column. Holding the page so that the side of the column is horizontal and represents the surface of the lake, and supposing the deepest part to be near the centre, any one can take a pencil and draw the approximate outline of the lake-basin, beginning at the eighth letter-space above the inter-columnar line, and taking it each way through the letter-press to the upper corners of the column. The average slope of these lines will be found to be about 20° from the horizontal, any more steep and precipitous parts being compensated by a proportionate extent of flatter ground.

As the depths of the lakes of Como and Garda, as given by Dr. Falconer, are less, while their widths are equal or greater, the outline of their beds will be flatter and tamer than that described above. It must be recollect too that it is only in its narrowest and deepest part that even the Lago Maggiore acquires such pronounced features.

A moderate bite out of the side of a slice of bread and butter, if held up vertically, will give an exaggerated representation of the true outline of these "profound abysses," and the tooth-marks at the side of the bite will represent the precipitous cliffs with which they are environed.

A section drawn through the length of any of the lakes would show how very gentle are the slopes of their hollows measured longitudinally. Dr. Falconer asks how the ice could have been propelled up "such an incline" as that at the lower end of the Lago Maggiore, which he states as being one of 200 feet in a mile. Now 200 feet in 5280 are equal to 1 in 26, which is a slope of just 2° . Holding this page again, so as to have the side of a column horizontal, a line drawn at this inclination from one corner of the column will strike the seventh letter-space beneath the other corner of the column. Every practical geologist knows that it requires a good long section to enable him to distinguish between a "dip of 2° ," and perfect horizontality.

I think it will be allowed now that I had some reason for the request preferred in my letter of February 1st, that those who wished to discuss the origin of valleys should first draw sections across them on the *true scale*, so as to have definite conceptions of the real forms they were dealing with.

Dr. Falconer says that the *onus probandi* rests on the advocates of erosion. Why so? The advocates of the formation of valleys by fracture have never yet, so far as I am aware, "condescended to particulars," as I think a Scotch law-phrase runs. They deal in vague terms with "convulsions," and "upheavals," and "grand fissures," and "profound abysses penetrating into the bowels of the earth," and other "tall talk," leaving the exact geometrical meaning of these words to the imaginations of their hearers and readers.

None of them have said, nor does Dr. Falconer now say, whether valleys and ravines are supposed to be formed by simple fissures gaping upwards, or by two parallel faults, or in what way the internal movements acted on the surface so as to produce the features which they attribute to them. Neither do they make any statements as to the relative dates of these disturbances and those which produced the various faults and dislocations, the tiltings and contortions of the beds, which we can all see for ourselves. Still less do they refer to the relations between these disturbances and the denudation, by the action of which only can any bed crop to the surface from underneath that which was deposited over it. It is

only in consequence of the close and patient and long-continued study and delineation of these facts by others and myself that I venture to declare the formation of valleys by fracture to be a "physical impossibility."

I must, before closing, however, answer Dr. Falconer's appeal "to the case cited by Mr. Hopkins, of the valley of the Wye near Chepstow, which he has seen, and to another which he has not seen, but of which he has been advised by a very high geological authority—namely, the valley from the Bala lake to Tal y llyn, south of Cader Idris."

The Wye river cited by Mr. Hopkins is the "Derbyshire Wye," not that near Chepstow, and there is no valley running from Bala lake to Tal y llyn. The Bala valley is separated from that of Tal y llyn by a line of watershed running along the crest of the ridge between Cader Idris and Aran Mowddwy, the road from one valley into the other running over a gap or pass of considerable altitude.

When Mr. Hopkins wrote, geological sections on a true scale had scarcely ever been constructed, and he was doubtless misled by trusting to his eye only. The waters of the Wye between Buxton and Bakewell flow in many places over continuous beds of limestone unbroken by any fissures larger than joints, as may be readily seen by any one walking along it. The valley winds across many fissures, marked on the Geological Survey Maps as mineral veins, without coinciding with any of them, and Professor John Phillips's section across that valley near Fin Cop (*sheet 18 of the Survey Sections*) will show that it was not caused by fracture or disturbance, but by erosion. Reference to the Survey Sections (*sheets 26 to 39*) constructed by Ramsay, Aveline, Selwyn, and myself, will show that the valleys of Tal y llyn and Bala are equally valleys formed by erosion "pure and simple." I ran one section, not published, across Bala lake through the "twll du," or "black hole," which my chainman, an old poacher, assured me *had no bottom*. I sounded carefully all across, a work in which I had had some experience while in H.M.S. *Fly*, and found, as I expected, no part of this bottomless abyss deeper than 20 fathoms.

It is true that this "Vale of Eiderion," as the Bala valley is sometimes called, has been in part excavated along the line of the great "Yale and Bala" fault, and that this fault runs through the hills on the south of it, and is believed to be continued down the Tal y llyn valley. This fault has a down-throw to the N.W. throughout its course to the amount in some places of 3000 or 4000 feet, as our sections across it will show; but not only does it traverse hills as well as valleys, but the high ground adjacent to it is sometimes on one side of it, and sometimes on the other. It is impossible to discover its place by any external feature, and it was only after three or four years' labour by several observers acting in concert that its existence was determined, and its course traced. The numerous faults springing out of it near Bala are equally unmarked by any external features, notwithstanding their enormous "throws," as I can testify from my own experience, for it was only after eight months' continuous hard labour in laying down the different portions of the "Bala limestone," and the "Bala ash-bed," the outcrops of which were scattered about the country like broken timbers floating from a wreck, that I was at length led to the conclusion that both the "limestone" and the "ash" were fractured portions of one bed of each kind broken through by a series of parallel dislocations.

I could expatiate largely on this district, in which there was not a quarry, or crag, or cutting, or bare piece of rock whatever for miles round the town of Bala that I had not a personal acquaintance with between the years 1846 and 1850; but I must trespass no farther on your space than to simply ask all who wish to investigate this subject to take the Geological Survey maps and sections of Great Britain and Ireland into the field, and go and examine for themselves.

J. BEETE JUKES.

THE NEGRO'S PLACE IN NATURE.

I AM greatly indebted to your correspondents, the President and Secretary of the Anthropological Society, for the pains they have taken to justify, so fully and completely, my public condemnation of the extracts from the pamphlet entitled "The Negro's Place in Nature."

For, notwithstanding a somewhat embarrassing cloud of verbiage, the discerning reader of their letters will readily perceive that they practically plead GUILTY. Dr. Hunt, notwithstanding his

evident desire to escape from the responsibility of his acts, is unable, on the one hand, to produce a single line from his essay which might warn the unsuspecting reader against taking its borrowed absurdities for scientific truth; and, on the other, he cannot escape from the precise and formal adoption of the worst of them, contained in the fatal phrase—"The above intelligent remarks, though they contain nothing new," &c.—which I read to a large and astounded audience.

But let me hasten to reassure the President of the Anthropological Society on one point:—I make no attacks on his scientific honesty. I am quite ready to believe that he had never read that essay of M. Gubler's which he cited; and that, had he possessed a sufficient acquaintance with Physics or with "Anthropology," to be aware that Dr. Van Evrie was writing nonsense, he would have abstained from quoting him.

The Secretary imitates, with much success, that process of intellectual "happy despatch" which his chief performs in your pages.

Dr. Hunt writes (giving Mr. C. Carter Blake as his authority) that "The inferior molars sometimes present in the Negro race five tubercles, and this anomaly is sporadically found in other races." My comment upon this was, that the attempted distinction is fallacious, because, as all anatomists know, the lower molars, whether of white or of black men, are normally five tubercled.

By way of refuting me, Mr. Blake is good enough to produce strong corroborative evidence of the truth of this statement from two distinct authorities, Professor Owen and Mr. Webb; both of whom agree in affirming the human lower molars to be five tubercled, or "quincuncipid," though they differ respecting the frequency of the aberration of the second lower molar from the normal standard.

My own observations have led me, I may say, to agree rather with Professor Owen (as quoted by Mr. Blake) than with Mr. Webb; but however this may be, it is clear that the normal and regular occurrence of five tubercles in the other two molars of Europeans is not doubted by anybody, and therefore that the "discovery" assigned by Dr. Hunt to Mr. Blake has the precise value which I attached to it.

Finally, in reply to my assertion that "a normal human lower jaw, with the *first* and *second* lower molars devoid of five tubercles, would be a rare and interesting anomaly," Mr. Blake informs us that "seven examples of a quadricuspid *second* lower molar lie before him."

What if there were seventy instead of seven? Aware that it is not uncommon for single molars to vary, I met the anticipated quibble half way by demanding a case in which the *first* and *second* should alike deviate from the normal standard. Mr. Blake suppresses the half of my conditions, and then pretends to have fulfilled them by seven examples! If the ancient British skull, to which Mr. Blake refers, is really a case in point, the fact that that gentleman's anxious search has only been able to bring one such specimen to light proves that it is exactly what I have termed it—"a rare and interesting anomaly."

The letter of the Secretary of the Anthropological Society, therefore, is wonderfully similar to that of the President. In form, a defence, it is in substance, a recantation; and the resemblance between the positions of the colleagues is completed by the circumstance (of which I was quite aware), to which Mr. Blake very properly directs attention, that he is not original, even in his errors, this particular one being traceable to Pruner-Bey. And I think the Secretary may have just grounds of complaint against his chief, the translator of Pruner-Bey's in most respects valuable memoir, for the wrongful ascription of such a mistake, the source of which Dr. Hunt ought to have known. However, the point is a nice one; for Dr. Hunt may reply that Mr. Blake, knowing (as he says he did) that the "discovery" appertains to Pruner-Bey, committed the greater wrong in quietly accepting the imagined credit of it. Happily, I am not called upon to decide this difficult problem in casuistry.

Dr. Hunt gives an "indignant denial" to what he terms my insinuation (which, however, I shall be happy, at any time, to exchange for a broad and direct assertion) that his "views were brought forward in behalf of the slaveholding interest."

Those who have read Dr. Hunt's paper, or who peruse the extract from Dr. B. Davis's letter contained in his own, will probably arrive at my conclusion that this denial is to be taken in a non-natural sense. But I may be permitted to say that I never have attacked, and never shall attack, scientific statements on the ground of their real, or

THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

PROCEEDINGS OF FOREIGN ACADEMIES. PARIS.

Academie des Sciences, Feb. 29.—The following papers were read:—Séguier—“Effects of Snow upon Railways.” Elie de Beaumont—Continuation of his Paper on his “Réseau Pentagonal.” Milne-Edwards—“New Observations made by M. Lartet and Mr. Christy on the Evidences of the Antiquity of Man in Central France.” M. de Vibraye—On the Same. George—“Study of some new Anesthetics.” Duponchel—“On the Conditions of Atmospheric Equilibrium.” Muller—“New Method of forming Malonic and Succinic Acids.” Maumené—“Influence of Water on the Sugar-Cane.” Mène—“Chemical Examination of Puddling Operations in Metallurgy.” F. de l’Espagny—“Treatment of White Swellings by Compression.” Dubois—“Description of some Modification of his Arithmograph.” Desrousseaux—“On some Questions of Physics.” Saintpierre—“On the Production of Ozone by the Mechanical Action of Ventilators.”

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Royal Society, March 3. Major-General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The paper read was “On the Spectra of Ignited Gases and Vapours, with especial regard to the different Spectra of the same Elementary Gaseous Substance.” Professor J. Plücker and Mr. J. W. Hittorf. We shall return to this communication.

Royal Institution, March 7. W. Pole, Esq., F.R.S., Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. J. H. Anderson, H. Cook, B. F. Dupper, J. P., T. Hankey, W. Helps, M.D., A. James, Sir E. Landseer, R.A., Hananel De Leon, M.D., J. J. Lowndes, C. Macrae, J. Rae, Lieut.-Col. J. Carleton Salkeld, W. Spottiswoode, F.R.S., H. Stern, T. Stevenson, M.B., J. Williams, and Mrs. Emily Yorke, were elected Members of the Royal Institution. Messrs. J. Hunt, D. S. Price, and J. Rae were admitted Members of the Royal Institution. The Secretary announced the following additions to “The Donation Fund for the Promotion of Experimental Researches” :—J. North, Esq., £20; Miss A. Swanwick, £10. 10s.

Linnean Society, March 3. George Bentham, Esq., President, in the chair. Messrs. C. W. V. Bradford, B. E. Brodhurst, and H. Hailey were elected Fellows.—The following papers were read:—1. “On the identity of *Pinus Peuce*, Griseb. of Macedonia, with the *P. excelsa* of the Himalaya Mountains,” by J. D. Hooker, M.D., V.P.R.S., and L.S.; 2. “On the Double Cocoa-nut of the Seychelles” (*Lodoicea Seychellarum*), by S. Ward, Esq., Civil Commissioner; 3. “On *Frerea*, a new genus of *Asclepiadæa*,” by N. A. Dalzell, Esq., Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, Bombay; 4. Description of *Brandisia*, a new genus of *Scrophulariæ*, from Martaban, by Drs. Hooker and Thompson; 5. “Notes on the Fecundation of Orchids and their Morphology,” by Dr. H. Crüger, Director of the Botanic Garden, Trinidad; 6. “Observations on a Peculiar Mode of Fructification in *Chionyphe Carteri*,” by the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A., F.L.S.; 7. “Descriptions of New Species of the Dipterous Insects of New Guinea,” by Francis Walker, Esq., F.L.S.; 8. “Descriptions of New Species of Dipterous Insects from the Island of Salwatty, near New Guinea,” by the same.

Geological Society, Feb. 24. W. J. Hamilton, Esq., President, in the chair. Messrs. E. Easton, George Maw, F.L.S., F.S.A., J. E. Square, and E. B. Tawney, Assoc. Royal School of Mines, were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read:—1. “On further Discoveries of Flint Implements and Fossil Mammalia,” by J. Wyatt, Esq., F.G.S.—The opening of a section at Summerhouse Hill gave the author an opportunity of ascertaining whether the gravels at that lower level exhibited any features different from those of the upper level at Biddenden. Although, as might have been expected, some of the species of mammals were found to be common to the two localities, yet that under notice furnished some species of mammals, as well as of land and freshwater shells, together with a few types of flint implements, differing from those met with at higher levels. Mr. Wyatt described the section at Summerhouse Hill in detail, showing that it tended to support Mr. Prestwich’s opinions respecting the formation of gravel-beds; he also described the flint implements he had recently found, comparing them with known specimens from the valley of the Somme and elsewhere; and he stated that he was

now enabled to add two new localities near Bedford—Summerhouse Hill and Honey Hill—to those already known as having furnished similar weapons.

2. “On some Recent Discoveries of Flint Implements in Drift Deposits in Hants and Wilts,” by Mr. John Evans, F.G.S., F.S.A.—Flint implements having recently been found on the sea-shore, about midway between Southampton and Gosport, by Mr. James Brown, of Salisbury, and also at Fisherton, near Salisbury, by Dr. H. P. Blackmore of that place, the author visited these localities in company with Mr. Prestwich, and gave the results of his observations in this paper. After describing the implements from near Southampton, and having shown that their condition is identical with that of the materials composing the gravel capping the adjacent cliff, Mr. Evans proceeded to review the evidence of the great antiquity of these remains, which rested mainly on the circumstance that these gravel-beds, like those of Reculver, are of fluviatile origin, although now abutting on the sea. In like manner the author then described the Fisherton implements, and the gravel-pits from which they were obtained. The relation of the high-level gravels (in which the implements were found) to the lower-level gravels of the valley of the Avon was next discussed, and the geological features of the former deposits particularly described, lists of the fossils (including the mammalia and the land and freshwater shells) being also given. Mr. Evans came to the conclusion that the fossils bore evidence of the climate, at the time when they were deposited, having been more rigorous, at any rate in the winter, than it now is; and to this cause he attributed the comparatively greater excavating power of the early Post-Pliocene rivers.

Zoological Society, Feb. 23. John Gould, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair.—Mr. W. K. PARKER read a paper “On the Osteology of the Kagu, *Rhinocetus jubatus*,” in which the relationship of this bird to *Brachypteryx*, *Nycticorax*, and *Eurypyga*, and other genera of Rallidae and Ardeidae, were discussed. Dr. P. L. Sclater pointed out the characters of a new screamer of the genus *Chauna*, a specimen of which (received from the Society’s Corresponding Member, Mr. Gray) was living in the Society’s Gardens. The species which had been obtained by Mr. Gray on the Dekke River in New Granada was proposed to be called *Chauna nigricollis*. Dr. Sclater also reported two additions to the list of species of Falkland Island birds, in continuation of former communications on the same subject.

Mr. F. T. Buckland made some observations on the habits of spawning trout, and on the results obtained in the course of experiments he had made with eggs taken from dead fishes. He began by stating that the experience of many weeks at the water-side had enabled him to distinguish, even when they were swimming in the water several yards distant, the difference between a male and female trout. It is of most practical importance to a pisciculturist to know the difference between the male and female without handling them. In order to show the difference between the sexes in fish, he exhibited two plaster of Paris casts, which he considered much better for educational purposes than stuffed specimens, or those preserved in spirits of wine. These casts had been admirably made by Mr. E. Ward, naturalist, 11, Thayer Street, Manchester Square. The male trout is always long in the body, and generally has a hook-like projection on the lower jaw; the face lengthened; the colour of the abdomen nearly always chocolate; and he has invariably a white pectoral line upon the fin, sometimes also upon the ventral fin. The female trout, on the contrary, is shorter and rounder than the male; her head is more gracefully chiseled, and is altogether shorter and rounder than the male. Having described the position of the eggs in the trouts’ nests, and how they were placed there by their parents, he went on to state that the localities chosen by spawning fish were invariably shallow streams where the water is never more than three or four feet deep and running rapidly. In order to catch the spawning fish it is best to approach them quietly on the bank, and, if possible, throw a casting net over the pair; if not possible, without making any disturbance, to net them. The nets should be as thin as possible; but silk will not do, as the fish get their gills entangled in it, and very often die before they can be extricated. He mentions a curious fact, that fish being driven towards the nets by himself and the keepers wading in the stream, the male trout invariably rushed headlong into the net, whereas the female trout,

supposed, tendencies; and a twenty-fold hotter pro-slavery partisan than Dr. Hunt will meet with the most respectful consideration from me, if he really understands what he is talking about.

If the sectional meeting of the British Association at Newcastle, which (as Dr. Hunt is so careful to tell the world in his prefatory letter) soundly hissed him and his colleague, was led to that unusual manifestation of feeling by its objection to their obvious proslavery tendencies, I heartily disapprove of the proceeding; and, had I been present, I would, most assuredly, have expressed that disapprobation. But if, as is really quite possible, the members of the Section were sufficiently well-informed to weigh the scientific pretensions of their would-be instructors at their true value, and were unable to restrain their just and natural indignation, I confess, had I been present, I should have been greatly tempted to join in the sibilant chorus.

Mr. Blake is good enough to promise me “further criticism” “on a future occasion.” I perfectly understand what the Secretary of the Anthropological Society means; for it is a most curious circumstance that, whenever that gentleman gets into troubles like the present (a not infrequent occurrence), the next number of the *Anthropological Review*, in which the Society’s doings are chronicled, is sure to contain a virulent anonymous attack upon the person who has had the audacity to expose Mr. Blake’s little mistakes. Such was my friend Professor Rolleston’s fate; such obviously is to be mine; and I await it in all due fear and trembling. There are gentlemen in the Council of the Anthropological Society, however, who, I think, can hardly mean to sanction this novel method of employing the credit and resources of a scientific body.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
THOMAS H. HUXLEY.

THE COMET.

Office of *Silliman’s Journal*, New Haven, Conn., Feb. 6, 1864.

The following communication on the comet has just reached us, and, as the present interest of the subject is greater, perhaps, than it will be at the date of our next issue, in March, we enclose it for the information of your readers interested in such matters.

Mr. Hovey’s communication in the *Herald of Progress* has, we presume, escaped the notice of most readers, as it certainly had ours. There can hardly be a doubt that the comet observed by him on the 21st of November and later is the same described by Professor Watson, and earlier, as it now seems, by Respighi of the University of Bologna. By laying down on a globe the points named by Mr. Hovey, and comparing them with Professor Watson’s elements, a somewhat distorted curve will be detected, which is due probably to his imperfect means of observation. But the discrepancy involves a less degree of improbability than the supposition of two comets. The remarkable thing is, that a comet visible to the naked eye should have existed in the visible heavens more than a month before it was seen at any European or American observatory. The comet, it will be seen, kept very early hours, being visible at first about 5 A.M., an hour when most astronomers have concluded their labours.

SILLIMAN AND DANA.

The following is the letter of Mr. Hovey:—

“Southville, N. Y., December 11, 1863.

“DEAR SIR,—Having noticed for nearly three weeks a comet, and not having seen anything in the papers respecting it, I take the liberty to address you through the *Herald*, to learn whether it is an old comet or a new comet, and whether it has been noticed by others. I saw it on the 21st of last month [November] at 5 A.M. At first its declination was nearly 15° north and right ascension 200° . Its declination yesterday was about 31° north and right ascension $238\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; its course, therefore, is in a north-easterly direction. On the 21st ult. it appeared of the size of a star of the third magnitude, but is now just visible to the naked eye, and will be soon out of sight to the unassisted vision.

“When I first saw it its tail was visible without a glass, and with a telescope of small power it appeared very plain and well-defined, but none is visible now. I have no means of getting its exact location; but on the 15th inst. it will be near the star Zeta Hercules. The 26th ult. it was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ° north-west of Arcturus. Its course seems almost a line from Arcturus through Beta in the Northern Crown, and Zeta in Hercules to Vega in the Harp.—Yours truly, ‘D. M. HOVEY.’”

THE READER.

12. MARCH, 1864.

when the alarm is given, instantly hide themselves, either in a rat's hole, or under the root of a tree. It is necessary to take them with the hand, commonly called tickling; this requires a considerable amount of practice, as the cold water is exceedingly numbing to the hands, and, if too much pressure is used, a great many eggs are squeezed out of the fish and lost. If, however, the pisciculturist desire a good stock of eggs, he must never be afraid of cold or wet. Such is the timidity of the female trout that Mr. Buckland on one occasion found eight or nine of them secreting themselves under a dark brick-work hatchway, and no amount of kicking or disturbance with sticks and stones could make them run out. At the cost of getting wet through he was enabled to catch every one of these fish with his hands. Mr. Buckland then stated that he had been enabled to hybridize the salmon with the trout. Mr. S. Gurney of Carshalton having lent him three trout, he took them down, alive, to Worcester, and there operated on some salmon eggs. He also brought some salmon ova up from Worcester and impregnated them at Carshalton, and was pleased to report that these hybrids at the present time are doing well; but, of course, there were many risks to run before these eggs became full-grown fish. His object in making this experiment was to get a fish for the Thames in which the *non-migratory* instinct would predominate over the migratory. It had been objected that these hybrids would not breed; but he did not want them to breed; he would save them the trouble by taking the eggs from them (if there were any), and giving another dash of the trout, so that in three years' time he hoped there would be fish in the Thames two parts trout and one part salmon. Mr. Buckland also gave other interesting particulars relative to the science of fish-hatching, which space will not allow us to mention.

Dr. E. Crisp exhibited some drawings of the eggs and young of an *Anaconda*. Mr. E. D. Cope, Corresponding Member, communicated a sketch of a new arrangement of the higher groups *Batrachia anura*, deduced from osteological characters. Papers were read by Dr. J. E. Gray on a new species of *Zorilla*, proposed to be called *Z. albinaucha*, and on a new arrangement of the tortoises of the family *Trionychiae*. Mr. Gould exhibited and described a new species of cuckoo, of the genus *Chrysococcyx*, from Siam, proposed to be called *C. schomburgkii*. An extract was read from a letter, addressed by Mr. Sarcher to Mr. S. P. Woodward, relative to the distribution of certain terrestrial and freshwater Mollusks in the Himalayas.

Ethnological Society, Feb. 23rd. J. Lubbock, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair.—A PAPER was read by the Rev. Frederick W. Farrar, M.A., on "Traditions, real and fictitious."—The object of the paper was to prove that a most exaggerated importance had been attached to the supposed evidence of traditions in favour of the Universality of the Deluge and the Unity of the Human Race. The traditions chiefly examined were those which refer to great deluges, and it was proved that, so far from being universal, they existed only in countries which were liable to great aqueous catastrophes, and were not found at all in continents like Africa and Australia, which are wholly exempt from such contingencies. Hence it was argued that many of the supposed echoes of the Mosaic narrative must be nothing more than the legends originated by great local disturbances; and some authorities were quoted to show that this was the view often taken by the original reporter of the tradition. It was shown that, if closely examined, a great mass of traditions, which had been prominently adduced as distorted fragments of Semitic belief, naturally fall into five classes—viz., 1. Independent beliefs arising spontaneously from the observation of facts; 2. Similar allegoric representations of common catastrophes; 3. Vague legends, presenting but few points of similarity with the Jewish traditions, and forced into unreal resemblance with them; 4. Mere plagiarisms from the Biblical narrative; and, 5. Absolute fictions and inventions. Under the first head fall the widely-spread notions respecting the rainbow, the dove, the serpent, the origin of woman, &c. Under the second head it appeared that many of the most memorable traditions of a flood were, confessedly, traditions of *partial* cataclysms, and could not, therefore, have any connexion with the Noachian deluge. Under the third head, various legends were quoted, and it became evident how few the points of oscillation really were, and how easily they were to be accounted for. Under the fourth head, the genesis of several famous traditions was traced from a general and obscure begin-

ning, until, in the hands of later writers, they had been ornamenteally expanded into full-blown plagiarisms of the Mosaic narrative. Under the last head instances were adduced of admitted forgeries, and the probable and facile origin of such purely fictitious legends was described. The conclusion drawn was that no tradition can be received in evidence until its antiquity, originality, and genuineness had been thoroughly proved, which was but seldom the case; and that at present the supposed universal similarity of traditions could not be maintained as a fact, and could not in any way be regarded as an adequate agreement in support of the conclusions made to rest upon it.

Mr. Crawfurd asserted that, in all countries where there were heavy and copious rains, the inhabitants had legends of a deluge, or, more generally, of deluges. But in no arid or rainless countries, such as the deserts of Africa or Egypt, did any such traditions exist. It was not improbable that traditions of a deluge might often have been derived from the finding by the aborigines of a district of sea-shells at lofty elevations, which would naturally give rise to the idea of the highest mountains having been covered by the water. Even the Mosaic record might refer to a local deluge, for the ancient Jews knew little of any foreign lands, and a conversion of a local flood into a universal one was, under such circumstances, very easy.

Mr. R. S. Poole stated that neither in their hieroglyphics nor in their monuments had the old Egyptians given any record of a general deluge. Historical monuments of the fourth dynasty existed, the period of which was variously estimated at from 2300 to 6000 years before Christ. The existence of the tradition of a deluge seemed to indicate the Semitic origin of the races which possess it; and the deluge-notions of the Greeks came nearest to those in the Bible. The Greek versions might be traced to Asia. It was to be regretted, he thought, that the German school of philosophers had caused traditions to be now too much undervalued.

Mutu Coomara Swamy said the general traditions current in India were that the world had been created and restored after great conflagrations and deluges, and so they think these will recur to destroy it and renovate it again hereafter.

Mr. Blake noticed the various superstitions and traditions of central American nations, the origin of which he seemed not disposed to regard as by any means ancient.

Another paper was read by Mutu Coomara Swamy, member of the Ceylon Legislative Council, and the translator into English of the interesting Tamil drama called "Arichandra," on the Ethnology of the Island of Ceylon. He classed the different races inhabiting it into the following groups—viz., 1. The Veddahs, or wild men; 2. The Singhalese; 3. The Tamils; 4. The Moors; 5. The Eurasians; 6. The European Settlers.

1. The Veddahs are supposed to be the aborigines of Ceylon; they are fast dying out, and but a few remnants of them are now left in the south-west of the island. In their habits and mode of living they are but a few removes from the wild beasts, amongst whom they live. They are a timid race, rather puny in size, and studiously shun the society of civilized man. Their religion is devil-worship, and their language, if any, an unintelligible mixture of Tamil, Singhalese, and other Indian dialects.

2. The Singhalese are the inhabitants proper of the island. They are divided into the Hill Country Singhalese and Low Country Singhalese. The former is a more robust race than the latter. Their religion is Budism; but there are also amongst them a large number of Christian converts. Their vernacular is a compound of the Elu, Sanscrit, and Pali languages. The latter contains a mine of Budistic literature, offering an immense field to the researches of European Oriental scholars. The Pali is the sacred language of the Budists of Ceylon.

3. The Tamils are allied to the Dravidian race, which inhabit the best part of Southern India. Originally they came as invaders of the island from the continent, and subsequently became settlers in the northern and eastern parts of the island. There have been also recent emigrations into the country from India. These consist chiefly of the labouring, mercantile, and trading classes of Indian Tamils. They are reputed to be a thrifty and energetic race, and by some philologists considered the aborigines of India. Their religion is Sivaism, and their language the Tamil. Their habits differ widely from the Singhalese. The

kings of Kandy, the ancient metropolis of Ceylon, were Tamils, invited over by the Singhalese from Maduram, in the opposite continent.

4. The Moors, as their name indicates, are the remnants of the Arab adventurers of olden days. By intermixture with the native race, they have more or less lost the distinguishing traits of their forefathers. They are an industrious population, and furnish the principal tradesmen of the colony. Their religion is Islamism, and their language is the Tamil, which they have adopted in lieu of the Arabic, which they use only in offering their prayers.

5. The Eurasians form now an important section of the Ceylon community, though their numbers are yet small; they are remnants of the old Portuguese and Dutch settlers, as also the children of English fathers by Asiatic mothers. The Ceylon Government, unlike the Indian, have afforded them every opportunity to elevate their social position. It has also opened to this class its highest office, which some able men amongst them have availed themselves of, and very worthily fill. The bureaucracy of Ceylon is constituted principally of the members of this race and of the English settlers. These two races form the governing class, the governed being the Singhalese, Tamils, and Moors. Ethnologically viewed, it appears that the commixture of the European and Arabic elements found in the Ceylon Eurasian has answered very well. This to a small extent countenances the views of Combe that the future princes of the East would be their mixed race. This is a matter worthy of some attention, and data collected on this subject ought to be highly interesting in connexion with the future of India.

6. The European settlers of Ceylon are chiefly English, notwithstanding the trade of the island being open to all the nations of the world. The whole population of Ceylon does not, however, exceed two millions, though the elements which constitute it are so various. Mutu Coomara Swamy also touched upon the manner in which pearl fisheries were conducted at Aripo, in connexion with Tamil emigrants in Ceylon, and upon the mode in which "toddy," the juice of the cocoa-nut palm, was extracted from the cocoa-nut trees by some section of the low country Singhalese.

Anthropological Society, Feb. 16. Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., Vice-President, in the chair. The following new Members were elected:—The Rev. P. A. Newham, Messrs. Richards, A. Michie, and A. W. à Beckett.—A PAPER was read by the Rev. J. M. Joass (communicated by Mr. G. E. Roberts) on ancient remains in Ross-shire, in which the author pointed out the existence in that locality of rude piles of concentrically-arranged stones of the same character as those discovered in the Cheviots, and described by Mr. George Tate, and also in Orkney. Minuter and beautiful drawings of these edifices or constructions were exhibited.

After some observations from Sir C. Nicholson and Mr. Carter Blake, the following paper was read "On the Weight of the Brain in the Negro," by Thomas B. Peacock, M.D.—The observations given tend generally to support the conclusions of Sir William Hamilton and Professor Tiedemann that there is no very marked difference between the ordinary size of the brain in the African and the European; but they certainly indicate that the brain is usually somewhat smaller in the former race than in the latter.

A brief discussion arose on this paper, after which Mr. Carter Blake read a paper "On the Alleged Peculiar Race-characters and Authenticity of the Human Remains from the Neanderthal Cave."—Alluding at some length to the accounts of these remains previously published, the author commented on the various opinions put forth by these several authorities. It was his duty to lay before the English society the translations of two memoirs on the subject which Dr. Schaaffhausen and M. Pruner-Bey had recently published in the *Bulletin* of the Paris Society of Anthropology. As Dr. Schaaffhausen was so conversant with the form of the skull, and wrote his memoir with the original specimen before him, his testimony would be of the highest value. This authority stated that the remark which Professor Huxley had made (Lyell, "Antiquity of Man," p. 84), that the two lateral sinuses—*i.e.*, the inferior limits of the posterior cerebral lobes—were perfectly visible in the Neanderthal skull is erroneous: the remark had been made on the strength of photographs which had been forwarded to this country by Dr. Fuhrrott; but, on the actual specimen, there is only to be seen the commencement of the right sinus, where it takes its origin from the superior longitudinal sinus. M.

THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

Pruner-Bey had commented at length on the paper by Dr. Schaffhausen, and shown that the Neanderthal skull was almost identical in form with that of a Swiss skull, and with two Irish skulls, the measurements in centimètres being as follows :—

	Length.	Width.	Circumference at the level of the superciliary ridges.	Circumference above the superciliary ridges.
Neanderthal .	20'5	15	59	56
Swiss . . .	19'5	14'5	57	55
Irish (No. 1) .	20	15	58	57
Irish (No. 2) .	20'5	14'3	57	56

M. Pruner-Bey arrived at the following conclusions :—1. Although we have already descended so far as the diluvial epoch, we do not yet see, at least on this side of Europe, anything which leads to the horizon which indicates the filiation of man with the ape. 2. According to the most complete information, the primitive European man bore no resemblance with the Australians, the Caribs, the negroes, &c. 3. On the contrary, in the most ancient times, we encounter two markedly distinct races, of which the descendants continue to the present day. Mr. Blake then alluded at length to the observations which M. Broca had made on the reading of M. Pruner-Bey's paper, in which he had opposed the hypothesis of the idiotic nature of the skull. He further criticized some of the anatomical facts brought forward by Professor King of Galway, and opposed strongly the argument which that author had adduced to prove that the Neanderthal skull represented a distinct species, or even a distinct genus of man.

Mr. Alfred R. Wallace opposed the theory which presupposed idiocy in the Neanderthal skull, and pointed out that the Australian skulls differed to a great extent *inter se*. We needed much information respecting the true characters of Australian skulls. After a few observations from Mr. Reddie, Mr. Bouverie Pusey, and Sir Charles Nicholson, Mr. Carter Blake, in reply, stated that he admitted what Mr. Wallace had urged, but failed to see why, as we found the resemblance of this German skull to that of some ancient and modern Irish to be exact, we should go to the antipodes for another analogue. The remarks, however, which he had offered were not designed to oppose the theory of the derivation of man from other inferior forms. That was a doctrine hereafter to be proved on other and better facts than those afforded by the discovery of the Neanderthal skull.

Society of Arts, March 9. Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P., in the chair.—THE paper read was “On the Science of Fish-Hatching,” by Mr. Frank Buckland.

March 8. Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., in the chair.—Dr. Crisp read a paper entitled “Contributions to the Anatomy of the Eland.”

Dr. Sclater read a communication on the Mammals collected by Captain Speke during the East African expedition. The species enumerated were thirty-eight in number, amongst which the most remarkable was a new antelope of the genus *Tragelaphus*, proposed to be called *T. Spekii*. Dr. Sclater also read a communication on the Birds collected by Captain Speke during the same expedition. These were sixty-one in number, amongst which were five new to science. Papers were read by Dr. Gunther on the Reptiles and Fishes; by Dr. H. Dohrn on the Shells; and by Mr. F. Smith on the Insects collected by Captain Speke during the East African expedition.

Dr. Gray communicated some additional observations on *Dermatesnys*, a genus of *Emydidae* from Central America, and gave the description of a new species of tortoise of the genus *Staurotypus* from Guatemala, which he proposed to call *S. Salvini*, after Mr. O. Salvin, its discoverer. Dr. Gray also read some notes on the genera *Chelydidae*, as distinguished by the characters of their skulls, with remarks on the species *Podocuemis*, and gave a synopsis of the sand-moles of Africa, *Georhychas*, in which were comprised the characters of two new species of that genus obtained by Capt. Speke.

A note was read by Mr. H. Carter on the colour of the new Arabian *lizara* (*Spatalura Carteri*), lately described by Dr. Gray as it appears in a living state, as recorded in his journal.

Dr. Sclater read a synopsis of the members of the American genus *Coccyzus*, with the characters of a new species from Jamaica, for which he proposed the name *Coccyzus Bairdi*.

A paper was read by Mr. J. K. Lord, containing notes on the use, by the natives of Vancouver's

Island and British Columbia, of a mollusk of the genus *Dentalium* as a medium of currency, with some remarks on the species in question by Dr. W. Baird.

The meeting adjourned to 22nd March.

Institute of Architects, Feb. 29. Thomas L. Donaldson, President, in the chair.—A DONATION of rare and valuable works from the library of the late Mr. J. B. Bunning was announced. Mr. Horace Jones received the congratulations of the President and the members present upon his appointment to the office of architect and surveyor to the city of London. Mr. G. Aitchison read a paper on “Iron as a Building Material,” in which the whole question of the adaptability of iron to architectural purposes was discussed.

DUBLIN.

Geological Society, Feb. 10.—Anniversary Meeting.—The Vice-Provost, President of the Society, in the chair.—THE following gentlemen were elected as Officers and Council for the ensuing year :—President—Rev. H. Lloyd, D.D., F.R.S.; Vice-Provost. Vice-Presidents—Robert Callwell, Esq.; J. Beete Jukes, F.R.S.; Rev. S. Haughton, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir R. Griffith, Bart., LL.D., F.G.S.; John Kelly, Esq. Treasurers—G. Sanders, Esq.; F. J. Sidney, LL.D. Secretaries—R. H. Scott; R. S. Reeves. Ordinary Members of Council—J. Apjohn, M.D., F.R.S.; Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.R.S.; J. B. Doyle, Esq.; A. Carte, M.D., F.L.S.; W. H. Baily, F.G.S.; F.L.S.; Alphonse Gages, M.R.I.A.; W. Andrews, Esq.; B. B. Stony, C.E.; J. Barker, M.B.; S. Downing, LL.D.; J. Good, Esq.; W. B. Brownrigg, Esq.; Captain Meadows Taylor; W. Frazer, M.D.; E. H. Bennett, M.B. Messrs. G. A. Waller, S. Gate, and T. Kinahan, Sandycove, were elected Members.

The Secretary read the annual report.

Mr. Scott said that, having been struck with the interest recently exhibited when the subject of the animal remains found in the superficial deposits of Ireland was brought forward, he had compiled a catalogue of the fossil mammalia which had been hitherto discovered in Ireland. Such a communication as this had no claim to originality. He would, therefore, give the authority for each statement; and the main sources whence he had derived his information had been the papers published by Dr. Scouler, Dr. Ball, and Sir W. Wilde in the Journal of this Society and in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Irish Academy. The animals comprised in the catalogue were about sixteen in number. The mammoth was found in three places—Belturbet, Shandon, near Dungarvan, and also at Whitechurch, near the same town, as mentioned by Smith, in his “History of Waterford.” A hippopotamus tusk was found by Mr. Doran near Carrickfergus, as he heard from Dr. David Moore, who was the head of the party by whom it was found. The remains of the horse and pig did not differ materially from those of the present day. The pigs’ skulls showed that the animals had been killed with a pole-axe. The subject of the races of oxen has been repeatedly brought forward by Sir W. Wilde, and very recently had been the subject of a paper by Mr. Edward Blyth at the Royal Irish Academy. It appeared that the largest species, *Bos primigenius*, had not yet been found in Ireland, but two otherspecies (*B. frontosus* and *B. longifrons*) were abundant. A head of a bull of each of these two species was on the table, that of the former exhibiting the mark of the pole-axe or stone hammer in the forehead. The sheep and goats had also been recently discussed at the Royal Irish Academy. As to the deer, Mr. Scott did not read the notices of the animals belonging to this family, with the exception of one, the true elk (*Cervus alces*), of an antler of which Thompson mentioned the discovery at Stewartstown.* The specimens of fallow deer Mr. Scott considered to be those of park animals, recently drowned in bog-holes, &c. With regard to *Carnivora*, the paper contained the history of seven skulls of *Ursus arctos*, the brown bear of Europe, and also a notice of two milk teeth of a young animal of this species which had been recently discovered by Mr. Jukes at Coole Park, county Galway, and identified by Mr. Blyth. A few bones of the cave bear, *U. spelæus*, were found by Mr. Brenan, at Shandon, with the mammoth; and some bones of the Polar bear, *U. maritimus*, were found in a collection of bones sent up by Mr. W. Hinchy of Limerick from Lough Gur, as mentioned at the last meeting of the Society. Unfortunately, the crania of the last two species had not yet been discovered in

* Since the catalogue was read Mr. Scott has heard from Mr. Patterson that Mr. Hyndman has examined the elk's horn, and considered it to be an American specimen, lost casually in a bog-hole.

Ireland. In tracing the history of the brown bears' skulls Mr. Scott had derived much assistance from his friend Dr. W. Frazer. The remains of wolves and dogs are stated by the best authorities to be almost indistinguishable, the one from the other; and, as the date of the extinction of wolves is so recent as 1710, it is difficult to decide whether the remains found at Dunshaughlin and elsewhere are those of wolves or dogs. Mr. Scott mentioned some council orders of Cromwell's time, dated 1652 and 1653, forbidding the exportation of wolf-dogs, and offering £6 for a she-wolf and £5 for a dog-wolf, in consequence of the number of children of vagrants killed by these animals. The cetacean remains discovered were detached bones of the smaller cetaceans, which might, perhaps, be very recent.

Prof. Jukes gave a short account of the finding of the bear's teeth mentioned in the catalogue.

MANCHESTER.

Literary and Philosophical Society, Feb. 23. E. W. Binney, F.R.S., F.G.S., President, in the chair. W. Crum, F.R.S., was elected an Honorary Member.—THE formation of a Photographic Section was announced.

Professor Roscoe stated that the question of the possibility of taking photographic portraits by means of the magnesium light was now satisfactorily settled; he exhibited some prints of a portrait which Mr. Brothers had taken at five o'clock P.M. on Monday, the 22nd, by burning fifteen grains of magnesium in the form of fine wire, at a distance of about eight feet from the sitter. The negative thus produced was stated by Mr. Brothers to be fully equal to any obtained by sunlight in the most favourable state of the atmosphere; the distribution of light and shade was most agreeable, any harshness of the shadows being completely removed simply by slightly moving the wire whilst it is burning. During the meeting, Mr. Brothers took an excellent negative copy of Chantrey's fine bust of the late Dr. W. Henry, in the possession of the Society, by burning ten grains of magnesium wire, the light lasting for fifty-nine seconds. It is expected that the quantity of wire necessary for taking a photographic portrait can be sold at the cost of a very few pence.

Mr. G. C. Lowe described a meteor seen by him on Sunday, Feb. 7th, at 6h. 11m. P.M. Greenwich mean time. It was first seen just below the constellation Cassiopeia, and was in full view throughout its entire passage, which occupied about four seconds.

Mr. Brockbank exhibited a bead-like fossil body which had been found in a sandstone near Stainmoor, and had been traced to full four feet in length. The President said that a similar fossil had been described by Mr. George Tate, F.G.S., of Alnwick, in the *Transactions of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club* for 1858, under the name *Eione Moniliformis*.

Dr. Roscoe read a paper by Mr. Edward Sondstadt, entitled “Note on the Preparation of Calcium.”—Although Davy demonstrated the existence of calcium, and obtained it in an impure condition, by his well-known method more than half a century ago, there are but two methods at present known whereby this most abundant of all the metals, excepting perhaps aluminium, can be obtained in a state of comparative purity. Matthiessen, following a method which was first indicated by Bunsen, who obtained magnesium by the electrolysis of the fused chloride of magnesium, obtained calcium by the electrolysis of a mixture of the fused chlorides of calcium and of strontium. This method, however, of obtaining the metals of lime and of magnesia is exceedingly troublesome, principally because of the floating up and burning of the metal on the surface of the salt electrolyzed. The second of the two methods referred to is that adopted by Liès Bodart and Gobin, who obtained calcium by heating iodide of calcium with sodium in an iron crucible, the cover of which was securely fastened down. The only objection to be made to this process is the troublesome and expense of preparing anhydrous iodide of calcium, which, like chloride of magnesium, is apt to undergo partial decomposition during ignition—and it must be remembered that partial decomposition of iodide of calcium involves the formation of lime, a substance practically infusible, which, during the reaction with sodium, must prevent, if present, the aggregation of the minute particles of reduced calcium into globules. In order to overcome this, and the before-named objection to the process, the author fuses together equivalent quantities of iodide of potassium and of chloride of calcium. The fused mass is poured into an iron crucible and covered till cool enough

THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

to handle; the mass is then dropped out, and a rather less than an equivalent quantity of sodium is put into the crucible, and the mixture of calcium and potassium salts is placed above it. The crucible is then closely covered, and heated to redness. The heat need neither be strong nor long continued. The best results are obtained when the crucible cover is fastened down; but calcium in lump may be obtained without using more pressure than that afforded by a well-fitting lid. The reaction does not appear to be violent, and hence the advantage of considerable pressure. Is the slight violence of the reaction between sodium and the calcium salt owing to the near approach of the two metals as to atomic weight, and thence specific heat? It is easier to obtain calcium in lump by the modification of Liès Bodart's process, in a small way, than it is to obtain magnesium in lump on a like scale.

A paper was read by J. C. Dyer, V.P., "On the Nature of Friction in Mechanics."

Microscopical Section. Ordinary Meeting, Feb. 16. J. Sidebotham, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. Sidebotham suggested that, in using very high powers, such as the 1-25th, slips of mica should be used for mounting the objects, together with mica covers. Mr. Dancer exhibited a new and improved Oxyalcium Microscope; the lenses were adapted to the ordinary form of lantern, and consisted of new combinations of lenses, giving a large flat field, and plenty of light, along with very fine definition. A new combination, forming a one-inch object-glass for the achromatic microscope, was exhibited by Mr. Dancer.

LIVERPOOL.

Literary and Philosophical Society, Feb. 18th. Dr. Edwards, V.P., in the chair. Mr. J. R. Cuthbert was elected a Member.—MR. MOORE exhibited some bones of the *Moa* brought from New Zealand by Sherbrooke Walker, Esq., of Bathafarn Park, Ruthin, North Wales, and presented by him to the Derby Museum. They consist of a right and left femur, two left tibiae, and two left metatarsi, one fragment of tibia, and two vertebrae.

Mr. Sherbrooke Walker, who was present, stated that the bones were found in a limestone cave at Blue Cliff Station, in the province of Canterbury, by Mr. Poingdestre, proprietor of the station, who presented them to him during his late residence in New Zealand. The bones were found lying on the floor in loose soil among a large quantity of others, bones of *kakas* (parrots), *wekas* (wood-hens), &c.

An interesting discussion took place; and, on the question as to the extinction of these gigantic birds, Mr. Sherbrooke Walker stated that the Maories, in New Zealand, certainly have some traditions respecting it, but it is questionable if they can be relied on. They say that formerly the moa birds were very numerous, and used to kill the native children, so that at last, fearing that, if they did not destroy the race of moa birds, the moas would exterminate theirs, they held a council, and determined to burn the island, and, according to them, a day was fixed, and the whole of the east coast was set fire to at the same time, whereby the gigantic race of birds was entirely destroyed. Whether there is any truth in this report or not it is impossible to say, but it is very evident that all the east side of the middle island was once heavily timbered; for, go where you will, on hills or plains, you will find large burnt logs of a species of pine, called by the natives 'Totara,' which never decays in the ground; and also, but much rarer, burnt logs of a sort of cedar, now quite extinct on the island. These logs are charred on the outside, but as sound as the day they were burnt when you take the outside off. None of the other sorts of wood which decay in the ground are ever found, thereby clearly showing that it must have been some time since the island was burnt, for all traces of other woods, too, have vanished. You will ask, possibly, how it happens that there is any timber at all left in the island. I can only account for that by supposing them to have been protected by a swamp or river. We sometimes find the moa bones in swamps, which would lead one to think that they might have fled into them for protection from the fire. Many people believe to this day that they still exist in the unexplored forests on the west coast, and I confess I am not altogether incredulous of their existence myself. I only know of one instance of a Maori saying that they had seen one personally, which was to a friend of mine, whom an old woman told that, when she was a child, she remembered having seen one, and described the place where she had seen it, which was an open tract of country towards the west

coast. My friend, thinking that it sounded as if there was some open country there, went down on an exploring expedition, and found the place exactly as she described it, but no moa bird."

Mr. Moore exhibited a stuffed specimen of the New Zealand owl-parrot, *Strigops habroptilus*, G. R. Gray.

Mr. Walker exhibited a bottle of specimens collected from the Gulf weed during his homeward voyage, consisting of specimens of pipe-fish (*Syngnathus*); painted hand-fish, or toad-fish (*Chryognathus*); several crustaceans and *Velellæ*; two small *Cephalopods*; two *Nudibranchs* and an *Aculeph*, which he has presented to the museum.

Mr. Higginson then exhibited some experiments with rotating discs, accompanied by remarks upon the phenomena of the gyroscope.

A paper was then read by Mr. F. J. Bailey, written by Mr. Alexander Herschel, of Collingwood, Kent, on the recent Explosive Meteor of December 5th. Detailed accounts of the appearance of the phenomenon, as seen by various observers in different parts of the country, were given.

The Secretary then communicated a paper by Mr. J. Fitzherbert Brockholes, on the "Lepidoptera of the Hundred of Wirral," accompanied by a list of species.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, MARCH 14th.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.—John Street, Adelphi. Cantor Lectures. "Furniture;" Mr. Burges.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS, at 8-9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square.

MEDICAL, at 8.30.—32a, George Street, Hanover Square. Clinical Discussion.

GEOGRAPHICAL, at 8.30.—15, Whitehall Place. 1. "Notes on the Physical Geography, Climate, and Mineral Resources of Vancouver's Island;" Mr. C. Forbes, M.D., R.E. 2. "The Upper Waters of the Fraser and Pease Rivers, with Remarks on the Gold Fields of British Columbia;" Lieut. Palmer, R.E.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15th.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 3.—Albemarle Street. "On Animal Life;" Professor Marshall.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, at 4.—Lincoln's Inn Fields. "On the Structure and Classification of the Mammalia;" Professor Huxley.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, at 8.—25, Great George Street, Westminster. "On the Resistance to Bodies passing through Water" (Concluding Part); Mr. G. H. Phipps, M. Inst. C.E.

STATISTICAL, at 8.—12, St. James's Square.

PATHOLOGICAL, at 8.—53, Berners Street, Oxford Street.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL, at 8.—4, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square. "On Ethnographical Casts;" Herr H. von Schlagintweit. "On the Domber;" Dr. Shortt. "On the Sciences of Mind and Language;" Mr. Pike. "On the Capabilities of the Negro Race for Civilization;" Mr. H. F. J. Guppy.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16th.

LONDON INSTITUTION, at 7.—Finsbury Circus. Conversazione.

METEOROLOGICAL, at 7.—25, Great George Street, Westminster.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, at 8.—John Street, Adelphi. "On the Organization of the Corps Impérial des Ponts et Chaussées in France;" Mr. G. R. Burnell.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17th.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 3.—Albemarle Street. "On Animal Life;" Professor Marshall.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, at 4.—Lincoln's Inn Fields. "On the Structure and Classification of the Mammalia;" Professor Huxley.

ZOOLOGICAL, at 4.—11, Hanover Square.

NUMISMATIC, at 7.—13, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

ANTIQUARIES, at 8.—Somerset House.

LINNEAN, at 8.—Burlington House. "On Variation and Geographical Distribution, as Illustrated by the *Papilionidae*;" Mr. A. R. Wallace.

CHEMICAL, at 8.—Burlington House. "Theory of Organic Peroxides;" Sir Benjamin Brodie.

ROYAL, at 8.30.—Burlington House. "On the Absorption and Radiation of Heat by Gaseous Matter;" Professor Tyndall. "Remarks on Sun Spots;" Mr. B. Stewart.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18th.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, at 3.—Whitehall Yard. "The Art of Command considered with reference to the Duties of Regimental Officers;" Lieut.-Col. A.C. Robertson.

LONDON INSTITUTION, at 7.—Finsbury Circus. "On Economic Botany;" Professor Bentley.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 8.—Albemarle Street. "Contributions to Molecular Physics;" Professor Tyndall.

PHILOLOGICAL, at 8.15.—Somerset House.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19th.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, at 3.—Albemarle Street. "On the Metallic Elements;" Professor Frankland.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, at 4.—Lincoln's Inn Fields. "On the Structure and Classification of the Mammalia;" Professor Huxley.

ART.

CURRENT ART CONVERSATION.

THE Royal Academy Report has been referred by the Government to that body, with a request that they should take it into consideration, with a view to adopt the suggestions of the Royal Commissioners therein contained. In the meantime, no elections of either members or associates will take place. It is understood that a minority of the corporation is strongly in favour of a radical change in the constitution of their body: nothing short of one which should place it in actual relationship with the body of the profession whose interests it was founded to advance. It remains to be seen whether the minority, backed as it is by strong moral support from without, will be

powerful enough to break down the stolid egotism which, for the last thirty years, has inspired this body to maintain that the Royal Academy is perfect and all-sufficient for the requirements of English art, to deny the existence of the smallest abuse, and, while in the enjoyment of the enormous prestige which it has derived from state recognition, and the occupation of a national building, to hold itself irresponsible to the state: alike indifferent to the opinions of all without its pale, and blind to the fact that, by reason of the narrowness and selfishness with which it had maintained its original constitution, it no longer represented the various phases and complex interests of the art and artists of England. For the first time in its history, the Royal Academy has agreed to consider the possibility of an improvement of its constitution, and even to take into consideration the Report of the Royal Commission. In the event of the adoption of the recommendations contained in the report, it is understood that the privileges of the Academy will be confirmed, the honorary titles be maintained, and the whole building, which is now partially occupied by the national pictures, will be made over in trust, partly as additional exhibition space for the works of English artists, and partly with a view to provide for the great increase in the numbers of art students, which will probably result from a radical change in the system of teaching hitherto carried on. Supposing these changes to be effected, it is said to be under the consideration of the Government to build a national gallery on the site of Burlington House.

The nature of the changes about to be made should be closely watched by the profession. What the Government may determine to demand, and what the Royal Academy may be disposed to concede, will probably depend very much upon the agreement and action of artists themselves. The question will, in all likelihood, now be set at rest for some years; and it is quite possible that, through the indolence, the indifference, or the want of combination of the body whose interests are at stake, the good intentions of the Government may be partially or entirely thwarted, and that a reform, intended to benefit the whole profession of art, may resolve itself into a special benefit to the very body whose constitution is in question. The acquisition of increased space will be a tempting bait to a large number of artists, whose grievances are almost entirely comprised in the one difficulty of exhibiting their works; and the removal of this difficulty would, perhaps, induce them to overlook the importance of a responsible council and of the proper management of the schools. Others, whose ideas are perhaps in advance of the period in which we live, object altogether to honorary distinctions in art; and these stand aloof from any institution which maintains such distinctions as the basis of its constitution. That a time may come when distinguished merit shall be the only honourable title to fame, we truly believe; but that time has hardly yet arrived, and the best we can do is to effect a compromise, and accept the old institution with the largest modifications of its abuses, and the infusion into it of the best and newest elements we can obtain. We believe that the Royal Academy may be made a useful institution, largely in accordance with the spirit of the age, and regardful of the interests of that profession from which its members are drawn, and that, if it fail to recognise the duties involved in the position it occupies, and be mainly bent upon the preservation of its privileges and its wealth, it will infallibly be swept away as a hindrance and a snare. In the meantime, it behoves the great body of artists to support the views of the Royal Commission, and carefully to watch the steps that are now being taken in consequence of their report.

The publications of the Arundel Society for 1864 will consist of two line-engravings and two chromo-lithographs. "The Conversion of Saul," taken from the tapestry in the Vatican, designed by Raphael, is being engraved in line under the superintendence of Professor Gruner; and Mr. Stoelzel has completed a line-engraving of St. John, in continuation of the series from the frescoes by Fra Angelico in the chapel of Nicholas V. in the Vatican. The chromo-lithographs are by Messrs. Storch and Kramer, from water-colour drawings made for the Society from Luini's frescoes at Saronno. The subject chosen to accompany the issue of the current year is "The Presentation in the Temple," from which the whole composition is given in one of the plates, and a Head taken from it, on the scale of the original fresco, is reproduced as a fac-simile in the other. We are glad to see the Society giving heed to the great advantage which the practice of

THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

line-engraving possesses over all other means of reproducing the fine works which it is their object to lay before the public. Line-engraving is capable of exquisite finish and delicacy; and, as some of the prints after Angelico's frescoes in the Vatican abundantly prove, it is a more fit agent for their purpose than either chromo-lithography or wood-engraving, which are coarse and inadequate processes. Several water-colour copies of Luini's frescoes at Saronno are now on view at the Society's rooms in Bond Street, forming an interesting addition to their very attractive exhibition.

Two picture-sales of remarkable interest have been lately noticed in our columns. The works of the late Mr. F. Lee Bridell and the collection of the late Lord Lyndhurst have realised large prices in Messrs. Christie and Manson's rooms, which must be considered as a very satisfactory evidence of public taste. In the case of Mr. Bridell's pictures, especially, it is gratifying to see that their high merits have proved sufficient to counterbalance the doubts that so generally afflict English purchasers, when works of art do not bear the stamp of some great name to give them currency. It is difficult, indeed, to estimate the loss of so good a painter as Mr. Bridell; his works were more full of promise than those of any other rising landscape-painter; his progress was marked by bounds rather than by steps, and, had he been spared to us a few years, we must believe that he would have become one of the most complete and admirable painters that the century has produced. Among the works he has left, the smaller landscapes were the best; not because they were smaller, and presented fewer difficulties to the painter's skill, but because they were the latest productions of his easel, and show a greater knowledge and more perfect command of resources. All his landscapes were ennobled by a poetical thought, of which they seemed to become the expression; he was among the very few painters who have felt that the Roman Campagna is a great poem, and, like Decamps, he made it a study; and his later Italian landscapes have an interest altogether distinct from the common productions of less gifted minds; he seized the spirit, while others were contented to imitate the surface, and he gave us less a picture to criticize than a distinct impression of a scene. He possessed, or had acquired, most of the faculties and accomplishments of a painter; he had a fine instinct of colour, and a grand sense of form; he was a good draughtsman, and was happily engaged in blending and regulating his acquirements, when he met his death, in the prime of his youth and at the very threshold of his fame.

The announcement that Copley's large picture, representing the death of Major Pierson in the streets of Jersey, has been purchased for the National Gallery, will give the greatest satisfaction to all who take an interest in our English school. Until the exhibition of this picture, and the fine family group of portraits at South Kensington in 1862, very little was known of Copley as a painter. His chief distinction was thought to have been the accident of his having been the father of Lord Lyndhurst. The National Gallery possessed, indeed, a picture by him—"The Death of Lord Chatham"; but, as compared with the works above mentioned, it was known only as a work of indifferent merit. The fame of Copley has been hidden for many years in the mansion in George Street, where these, his greatest works, were hanging unknown to the present and late generations. The brilliant position of the son eclipsed for a time the fame of the father; but only for a time; and the large price of sixteen hundred guineas, for which Sir Charles Eastlake has secured the "Major Pierson" for the National Collection, is a satisfactory proof of the public recognition of a painter whose works are among the best of those produced by the English school. We are glad to see that the portraits of Lord Heathfield and Lord Mansfield have been purchased for the National Portrait Gallery. The nation will therefore possess a sufficient number of examples of Copley's style. The fine portrait of Admiral Duncan was purchased by the family, who have the best right to it; but we can hardly repress a regret that so striking a portrait should not have been placed beside the famous picture of Lord Heathfield by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the national collection. We think that the public may draw the satisfactory inference from this sale of pictures, that the taste that would formerly have preferred the indifferent old masters' works in the collection, and have paid largely for them, has given place to a wiser appreciation of the real merits of works of art. Thirty years ago, any old picture that was brown enough and dirty enough would command a ready sale at a large

price. Now we see that, unless an old master's work be of undoubted authenticity and excellence (when it will bring almost any price), it will realise very little money in any sale-room in the kingdom.

ART NOTES.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been set on foot to raise a monument over the grave of Mr. Behnes, the eminent sculptor, at Kensal Green, as also to present a bust of him, as "a man who has supplied the country with some of its most striking ornaments," to the nation, through the National Gallery, or other public institution.

THE Mulready Collection at the South Kensington Museum opens to-day. The private view was yesterday. The pictures are arranged chronologically, an admirable plan of showing the development of the master's style for nearly half a century.

THE architectural restorations in Imperial France are progressing at a great pace. Notre-Dame de Paris is completed by Viollet-le-Duc. Avignon is to be taken in hand forthwith, first with regard to its Papal palace, then the mediæval fortifications with turrets, &c., will be renewed. The plans for these works are likewise by Viollet-le-Duc. Further, the various imperial châteaux are to be restored to their primitive splendour, and the additions of later times to them, as in Blois and Pierrefonds, are to be abolished. The Synodal Rooms in Sens, the Church in St. Denis, the former sepulchre of the kings of France, which Napoleon I. had also chosen as his last abode, are likewise to be touched up. Napoleon III. has taken up the idea again of constructing a family vault, in which also the first Bonaparte would be buried anew. Of other churches, partly restored already, partly to be restored shortly, may be mentioned the Cathedral at Laon, the Church in Eu, that of St. Nizaine at Carcassone, at Andelys, St. Julien at Brionne, St. Cerneuf in Billom, the curious church of the fourteenth century in Boulogne-sur-Seine, that at St. Benoit-sur-Loire, &c.

MUSIC.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.

A GOOD or sensible act bears fruit, we are often told, in a thousand ways not dreamt of by its doers. The Crystal Palace is an illustration, if illustration were needed, of the truth of this old saying. Perhaps Sir Robert Peel, when he abolished the irrational impost on glass, would have been astonished to learn that the measure would help to spread the love of good music among the people of London. But this prophecy would have been true nevertheless. The Crystal Palace would not have been if the '51 Exhibition building had not preceded it, and the existence of either would have been impossible without that simple piece of revenue reform. The Crystal Palace is, after all, in spite of some vulgarities, the finest *pleasance* in Europe. It has given to Londoners, to say nothing of its unnumbered provincial visitors, an amount of enjoyment greater than any place of like purpose ever furnished before; and it has produced, among other valuable results, the best music-school that was ever established. The dwellers in the region round about Sydenham ought to become most instructed Beethovenists and most enlightened judges of orchestral music; for it seems that the Palace band plays a symphony *every day* of the year, with, of course, a proportionate number of overtures, &c. There is probably no other place, building, or establishment in the world which can make such a boast as this; and, as a natural result, there is scarcely any band which can show such perfect training as that which Mr. Manns directs. The Winter Concerts have been as well managed and interesting this year as ever. They do not profess, like the more country-cousin-drawing displays of the summer, to offer the attractions of star vocalists; but, to real lovers of music, who care for something more than echoes from the opera-houses, they are of themselves more than an equivalent for the modest guinea which gives a twelve-month's *entrée* to the Palace. The secret of their interest is, that a band playing thus systematically, and free from the restraints which beset most musical speculations, can afford to indulge in a liberty of choice not permitted to other concert managements. The new and unfamiliar can be produced here without the terror of empty benches, sure of receiving decent attention, and, when it deserves it, a cordial welcome. Mynheer Silas's Symphony, for instance, is a work which, whatever may be the ultimate judgment as to its

merits, certainly deserved a second hearing; and this it obtained at the hands of the Palace band three weeks ago. Here, again, one enjoys a fair chance of getting acquainted with Robert Schumann's larger works. His overture called the "Bride of Messina" closed the same concert (raising a desire for the second hearing of the same), and last Saturday his only Pianoforte Concerto was in the programme. The ballet music from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba" has been played twice lately, and each time has produced an unmistakable impression. It includes several movements, one a long-drawn *adagio*, set with the delicate instrumentation so characteristic of the author of "Faust," others famously sparkling and characteristic. The "Introduction," which was also played, is a short but imposing bit of prelude-music. The effect of the trombones in the broad, solemn strain which constitutes the principal theme is a point not easy to forget. On a succeeding Saturday, as if in contrast with this, Mr. Manns produced the ballet music from Glück's "Alceste," which again was pleasant and fresh to hear. At the concert of this day fortnight was given Mendelssohn's C minor Symphony, with its original *minuet* and *trio*, instead of the Scherzo, which the composer afterwards substituted for them from his Octet. The hymn-like *trio* was extremely charming, and was, of course, like all the rest, beautifully played. Among the soloists who have appeared at these concerts have been Signor Sammarino, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Miss Fanny Armitage, as singers, and Miss Zimmerman, Mr. Deacon, and M. Vieuxtemps as instrumentalists. The Italian gentleman has a tenor voice with much of the true Italian sweetness, and with something of what we may call the "Tamberlik" ring about it. He is an agreeable singer of music of the Verdi and Donizetti schools. Mr. Cummings is advancing in public favour, but he is better in Herr Reichardt's ballads than in Handelian war-songs. His attempt at "Sound an alarm!" was entirely deficient in spirit and force. Mr. Deacon showed his accomplished pianoforte playing, and his singularly beautiful touch, in music scarcely solid enough to bring out his full strength. Miss Zimmerman, on the other hand, by choosing pieces which are the severest trial to the greatest players, has asserted her claim, and this not unsuccessfully, to take rank among pianists of the first rank. After hearing her play three concertos—that of Beethoven in E, Mozart in D minor, and Mendelssohn's in the same key—one may safely say that this young lady ought to take her place before long as one of our leading pianists. Her playing has many rare excellences; it is solid, clear, rhythmical, and intelligent. Starting so young, with such acquirements, and with no fault to be cured of, Miss Zimmerman should have a distinguished future before her.

Among the musical features of the Palace, the organ-playing of Mr. Coward should not be forgotten. He seems to be a complete master of his magnificent instrument, and judiciously chooses, on the concert afternoons, music which makes a pleasant accompaniment to the "promenade," which has now become an institution. Certainly, to walk about among blooming orange-trees and pomegranates, ferns and camellias, and hear the sound of those splendid harmonies booming through the building, is a luxury to be enjoyed with peculiar zest on the dark afternoons of an English winter.

R. B. L.

MUSICAL NOTES.

THE Opera programmes of the two Italian houses have been issued, and both bear promise of an interesting season. Mr. Gye evidently relies still, and with reason, upon Mdlle. Patti and Lucca as his principal attractions. This year, for the first time, if memory does not err, Signor Mario's name appears in a modest corner of the prospectus, undignified by a leading paragraph. He is to play the parts of *Nemorino*, *Fernando* ("La Favorita"), and *Faust*. Mdlle. Patti (who comes of age, according to the programme, this day week) is heralded with more trumpeting than Mr. Gye generally indulges in. She has a thorough hold upon London opera-goers, and the rhetorical allusion to her displays before a "pit of princes" at Frankfort might almost raise a suspicion that this recommendation is needed to entice our public, which it is not. Of the new singers mentioned Mdlle. Lagrua is evidently the most relied on. Mr. Gye expresses a "confident hope" that the London verdict will confirm her Continental reputation of being, "in *opera seria*, by far the greatest dramatic singer of the period." She is to play Beethoven's *Leonora*, *Desdemona*, and the prin-

THE READER.

12 MARCH, 1864.

pal part in Verdi's "La Forza del Destino." Other new arrivals are to be those of Mdlle. Des-tinn, Mdlle. Tati, Mdlle. Garulli, Signor Scalsese, Signor Attri, and Herr Schmidt. Some of these, at least, are known to have sound Continental reputations. Herr Schmidt, a basso, is to play the part of *Falstaff* in Herr Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor," one of the two new operas promised, the other being "La Forza." In other respects the company remains substantially the same as last year, retaining Mesdames Didiée, Fricci, Battu, and Signori Tamberlik, Naudin, Neri-Baraldi, Ronconi, Graziani, Faure, and other well-known singers. This year, however, Herr Wachtel, who has been only nominally a member of the company before, is to take a responsible share in filling the part of first tenor. He will play *Arnold* in "William Tell" and *John of Leyden* in the "Prophète." The great revival of the year is to be that of the "Etoile du Nord," which was mentioned in last year's programme, but not produced. We are also promised "Figaro," "Fidelio," "Otello," in addition to the operas of last season. The theatre will open on Tuesday, March 29th.

MR. MAPLESON promises, like Mr. Gye, "La Forza" and the "Merry Wives," and, in addition, "Tannhauser," "Der Freischütz," and "Anna Bolena." The determination to produce the great work of Herr Wagner, "best-abused" of composers, shows real spirit, and will, we hope, be duly carried out. The company at the old house includes, of course, the well-known names which made last year's season so brilliant, Titiens, Trebelli, Giuglini, and Santley; and, in addition, those of several new aspirants, Mdme. Wippert, the well-known Berlin soprano, Mdlles. Vitali, Grossi, and Bettelheim; a new tenor, Signor Fancelli, and two bassi, Signori Mazzetti and Gasperoni. Mdlle. Titiens' appearance as *Leonora* in "Fidelio," which has been too much "inquired after," we are glad to hear, to be withheld, will be one of the events of the season. Mr. Mapleson's programme is, on the whole, very good; and the better for the absence of the exaggerated puffing which used to make the prospectuses of former managements at this house such nauseous reading. The theatre opens on the 9th April.

GOVERNMENT aid to music is at length promised, conditionally on the assent of Parliament, in the shape of a subsidy of £500 to the Royal Academy of Music. A vote to this effect is to be proposed in the estimates. The manner in which the principle is to be applied is of less importance for the moment than the establishment of the principle itself. Whether the selection of the Academy as the immediate recipient of the national support is judicious or not is a point more than doubtful. But it is at least something that the matter has reached this stage. The nation subsidizes painting—an art which touches far more exclusively the interests and enjoyments of the upper classes. The people who look at and who buy the pictures shown in Trafalgar Square might fairly be left to pay for their own pleasures, and, if not, it would remain a question whether subsidizing an institution which becomes every year more and more a portrait-painter's shop, by giving the establishment a house rent free on the "finest site in Europe," is a good way of stimulating the progress of the art. As for poor Music, the only one of the arts which really reaches the sympathies of the people—unless it be the wood-engraver's, which has to get on on purely commercial principles—she has had to shift for herself as best she could. The only interference of Government with her province in our own time has been a miserable failure—the unlucky introduction, namely, into the National Schools, of the manner of teaching (or not teaching) singing, known as the "Wilhem" system—a system so hopelessly absurd in its theory and so futile in its application that its adoption has probably had the effect of retarding the progress of popular music by some ten or twenty years.

A FUND is being collected for the benefit of Mr. T. F. Walmisley, father of the late Professor of Music in Cambridge, who is now in his 81st year, and, it is said, in pecuniary embarrassment. At a meeting held on the 9th of last month at Sir G. Smart's house, Professor Bennett was elected chairman of the committee, and Mr. Cipriani Potter treasurer. Subscriptions are being received also by Mr. G. Benson, Secretary, 47, Gloucester Street, Pimlico; at Messrs. Hallett's, 14a, Great George Street, and at the music-shops.

MADAME GRISI has been singing in Paris, at a concert given by the Masonic Lodge of the "United Inseparable Brethren," for the benefit of their orphan-adopting charity.

MDMES. Miolan Carvalho, Faure, Lefébvre, with MM. Ismaël, Morini, and Petit, are named as the actors in the principal parts in M. Gounod's forthcoming new opera, "Mireille." One piece of current gossip, by the way, about the opera, is to the effect that our English house of Messrs. Boosey & Co. have given the composer £700 for the English copyright; a slight advance on the sum for which Messrs. Chappell are reported to have obtained the like interest in "Faust." £40 only is said to have been paid for the most popular opera ever produced in England, or perhaps anywhere else.

M. PASDELOUP, the manager of the "Popular Concerts" of Paris, is following our English example in giving Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Haydn days—festivals he calls them—on three successive Sundays before Easter.

MUSICAL celebrations of the Shakespeare Tercentenary are talked of, but very little is definitely announced. Mr. Sullivan's "Tempest" will probably be performed at the Crystal Palace on the 23rd April, as also at Mr. Benedict's festival. Mr. Martin is organizing a choir, one thousand strong, for the performance of "Shakespearian" music, but has not yet published his programme. At Stratford Mr. Sullivan's "Tempest" will be done, and the festival week will open with a performance of "The Messiah," for which Mdlle. Titiens, Mr. Sims Reeves, and other singers of the first rank are engaged.

THE programme of Mr. Leslie's concert of sacred music on the 17th is a very interesting one. The choir will sing Leo's "Tu es Sacros," Mozart's "Ave Verum," Mendelssohn's "Festgesang," two eight-part anthems by the same composer, and some other things. Its male voice section will do the greater part of a mass by Gounod. Mr. Reeves, Mdlle. Parepa, and other well known performers will appear.

MUSIC FOR NEXT WEEK.

MARCH 14th to 19th.
MONDAY.—Popular Concert (Beethoven Night), St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Philharmonic Society's Second Concert, Hanover Square Rooms, 8 p.m.
WEDNESDAY.—Musical Society's Second Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
THURSDAY.—Mr. Leslie's Choir, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY.—Crystal Palace Orchestral Concert, 3 p.m.
ENGLISH OPERA (COVENT GARDEN):—
To-night, "Rose of Castille." Mr. Harrison's Benefit.
Monday, "Puritan's Daughter." Miss Pyne's Benefit.

THE DRAMA.

"THE AREA BELLE" AND "THE ALABAMA."

THE long-continued practice which Messrs. William Brough and A. Halliday have had in the concoction of Adelphi farces has enabled them to hit to a nicety both the faculty of their actors and the taste of their audience. They do not trouble themselves to rival, in elaborate intricacies of plot, the writers of the great Palais Royal extravaganzas; they find that the thinnest thread of story, spun in their manner, is enough to hold the attention of an audience kept too constantly in convulsions of laughter to have either opportunity or inclination to think about the source of its hilarity. Their problem always is to fit Mr. Toole and Mr. Paul Bedford with characters wide enough in the outline to give those two gentlemen ample room and verge enough to display their highly-appreciated powers of setting their admirers "on a roar." Perhaps it is not saying too much to say that this problem was never more successfully worked out by them than in the present instance. Indeed, they have gone a step beyond their usual plan, and produced a small group of distinctly-marked characters, each one of whom is a personified provocative of shouting laughter. Plot they can hardly be said to have furnished, their piece being made out of a mere string of incidents, put together, however, with extraordinary tact and neatness. A young maid-of-all-work named *Penelope* (Miss Woolgar), and re-named the "area belle," on account of her personal attractions, is so beset by the attentions of a number of admirers—including Mr. Walker Chalker, the milkman (Mr. R. Romer), Pitcher, "in the force" (Mr. J. L. Toole), and Tosser, "in the grenadiers" (Mr. Paul Bedford)—that she is apt to get confused as to the claims of each upon her leisure, at such times as the "missus" may happen to be out. To aid her memory in doing justice to all and each, she keeps a debtor and creditor account in a memorandum-book; but, not being perfectly exact in her entries, she finds that she is in danger of re-

ceiving a simultaneous visit from *Pitcher* and *Tosser*, with consequences of jealous fury too terrible to contemplate. She has one resource, however. The kitchen pepper-pot, placed conspicuously in the kitchen window, is a signal, understood by each admirer, that "missus" is at home, and that, consequently, no visitors can be received by the "area belle." *Mrs. Croaker*, the "missus" (Mrs. H. Lewis), is suffering under the irritation of disappointment from not having received some orders for the theatre which she has been promised, and vents her ill-temper upon *Penelope*, whose untidiness she finds has reached to the extent of putting the pepper-pot in the kitchen window. Of course she puts the offending caster in its right place, and destroys its value as a danger-signal. At that moment the postman delivers the desiderated orders, and she hurries away to dress and to the theatre. Then, in succession, arrive Messrs. *Tosser* and *Pitcher*, and the roar of the audience sets in. After a scene of violent altercation between the guardsman and the policeman, each defending the domestic privileges of his uniform, *Penelope*—with the mollifying influences of a supper of cold mutton and unlimited pickles—succeeds in restoring harmony, which ultimately takes a practical shape, *Pitcher* volunteering a song entitled "A Horrible Tale," written by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, and one of the funniest that ever provoked a vociferous *encore*. But, while the "area belle" and her gallant admirers are enjoying *Mrs. Croaker's* provisions, *Mrs. Croaker* returns from the theatre, where the door-keepers have refused to give her admission on the ground of her having presented her order too late. Terrible flutter and scurry of *Penelope* and her guests, one of whom, *Tosser*, is stowed away in a cupboard, with the interior of which he is already on terms of intimacy; the other, *Pitcher*, is compelled to enact the part of the popular hero of "Joe in the Copper." More irritable than ever, *Mrs. Croaker* determines that, as she is not comfortable herself, she will not allow anybody else in her house to be at ease. To-morrow is washing-day—*Penelope* shall begin to-night, and, that there may be no evasion, before going upstairs, she herself sets light to the copper-fire, and turns on the water-tap by which the copper is filled. *Pitcher* saves himself from being incontinently turned into soup, and hides beneath the kitchen table, leaving *Penelope* to discover in the copper his hat and his handkerchief—all that remains of him! An indescribably ludicrous scene follows, in which *Pitcher*, shrouded in the kitchen table-cloth, and brandishing the unconsumed portion of the cold shoulder of mutton, appears to the shrieking *Penelope* and the trembling guardsman as his own ghost. The culminating point is there reached. The "area belle," finding that neither of her admirers mean matrimony, their professional and moral range of vision not extending beyond the advantages of celibacy and the surreptitious run of a well-stocked larder, gives her hand to *Chalker*, the milkman, whom she had previously declined, with objections extending even to the qualities of his milk. The acting throughout is capital. Miss Woolgar's *Penelope* is a bit of real servant-galism, and Mr. Toole's *Pitcher* an original study, which will bear comparison with some of his very best personations. Of Mr. Paul Bedford it is enough to say that he has only to open his lips to make a large majority of the audience burst into involuntary laughter. Mr. R. Romer and Mrs. H. Lewis are both of them excellent in the minor parts assigned to them. The scene of the farce is a kitchen, strikingly true in all the details of its furniture.

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347

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